

# EL MOTAMYEZ - SCIENCE Questions Bank FINAL REVISION

| T    | QUESTION 01                       |            | Choose The C                         | correct Answer                         | 15 J.                                 |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1    | The unusable e                    | nergy      | that produced i                      | from the electric lamp                 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 51   | a potential energy                | <b>(b)</b> | chemical energy                      | © thermal energy                       | d light energy                        |
| (2)  | The input energ                   | gy use     | ed to control the                    | Mars exploration vel                   | nicle is                              |
| W    | <ul><li>electric energy</li></ul> | <b>(b)</b> | light energy                         | © kinetic energy                       | mechanical energy                     |
| (3)  | The produced e                    | nerg       | y from radio that                    | reflects its main fund                 | ction is                              |
|      | electric energy                   | <b>(b)</b> | sound energy                         | ight energy                            | d chemical energy                     |
| (4)  | Energy is the abi                 | lity to    | do work. Which                       | of the following is cons               | sidered energy?                       |
| _    | air air                           | <b>(b)</b> | car                                  | © water                                | electricity                           |
| (5)  | The input energ                   | y wh       | en using the hai                     | r dryer is the er                      | ne <mark>rg</mark> y                  |
| 100  | <ul><li>electrical</li></ul>      | <b>(b)</b> | potential                            | © kinetic                              | d thermal                             |
| (6)  | Some energy is                    | lost i     | n most devices ir                    | the form of                            | energy.                               |
| at ! | electric                          | <b>(b)</b> | thermal                              | © sound                                | <b>d</b> kinetic                      |
| (7)  | Electric wires ar                 | e ma       | de up of                             | material.                              |                                       |
|      | a plastic                         | <b>(b)</b> | aluminum                             | © iron                                 | <b>d</b> copper                       |
| 8    |                                   |            | some kinetic end<br>re with the road | ergy is conve <mark>rted</mark> into   | o <mark> energ</mark> y du            |
|      | (a) chemical                      | <b>(b)</b> | potential                            | © thermal                              | d electrical                          |
| 9    | A plugged-in la                   | mp ca      | an turne                             | nergy to ener                          | gy.                                   |
|      | electrical, light                 | <b>(b)</b> | kinetic, light                       | © chemical, light                      | d chemical, heat                      |
| (10) | As energy transfe                 | orms       | from one form to                     | anothe <mark>r, some</mark> of it is o | ften lost as                          |
|      | (a) light                         | <b>(b)</b> | heat                                 | © sound                                | movement                              |
| (11) | Some electric de                  | evices     | s needene                            | ergy to be recharged                   |                                       |
|      | electrical                        | <b>(b)</b> | thermal                              | © potential                            | <b>1</b> sound                        |
| (12) | Spacecraft takes                  | s seve     | eral to reach                        | Mars planet                            |                                       |
|      | days                              | <b>(b)</b> | years                                | © months                               | <b>1</b> minutes                      |
| (13) | Energy doesn't                    | destr      | oy, nor create fro                   | om nothing, this indi                  | cates                                 |
|      | ~ 3h 1                            |            | ergy resources                       | <b>(b)</b> conservation and energy     |                                       |
|      | resources of                      | enera      | v are numerous                       | destroying the en                      | eray resources                        |





| 14           |                           | sign and work of t<br>e idea of transforn  | he robot that explores th  | ne surface of Mars                  |
|--------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|              |                           |  | <b>b</b> potential to kin  | netic energy                        |
|              | <u> </u>                  | ectric energy                              | d kinetic to elect         |                                     |
| 15           |                           | we use devices w                           | hich depend on energy      |                                     |
|              | a computer d electric ene | epends on kinetic an<br>rav                | <b>b</b> ceiling fan deper | nds on electric energy              |
| 20           | the function              | n of television dependent<br>ectric energy | ds on cell phones depe     | end on potential and<br>r operation |
| (16)         | In a battery of           | a toy caren                                | ergy changes into electr   | ical energy.                        |
|              | (a) chemical              | <b>b</b> sound                             | © thermal                  | d kinetic                           |
| (17)         | <b>Curiosity rover</b>    | is designed to exp                         | olore                      |                                     |
|              | Mars planet               | b the Moon                                 | (c) the sun                | <ul><li>Earth planet</li></ul>      |
| (18)         | When you use              | the hand bell, the                         | energy changed into        | sound energy                        |
|              | (a) Electrical            | <b>b</b> potential                         | (c) thermal                | d kinetic                           |
| (19)         | Both hair drye            | and electric water                         | er kettle produce e        | nergy.                              |
| 0            | (a) thermal               | (b) light                                  | © electric                 | (d) potential                       |
| 20           | We can use the            | e energy obtained                          | from burning of wood i     | n all of the                        |
| 2            | following, exce           | -  |                            |                                     |
| Next Concept | a warming houses          | <ul><li>operating television.</li></ul>    | © cooking food             | d boiling water.                    |
| (21)         | is consid                 | lered as the main                          | resource of energy on th   | e Earth's surface.                  |
| 9            | Gasoline                  | <b>b</b> The Sun                           | O Natural gas              | d The moon                          |
| (22)         | All the following         | ng are renewable                           | resources of energy, exc   | ept                                 |
|              | a natural gas             | <b>b</b> water                             | © the Sun                  | d wind.                             |
| (23)         | All the following         | ng are forms of for                        | ssil fuel, except          |                                     |
|              | (a) water                 | (b) coal                                   | natural gas                | d oil                               |
| 24           | Non-renewable             | e energy resource                          | s, take                    |                                     |
|              | a period of time          | a very long period of time                 | e e few minutes            | d few hours                         |
| (25)         | All the following         | ng are found deep                          | ly under the Earth's surf  | ace, except                         |
| 9            | (a) coal                  | <b>b</b> natural ga                        | s                          | d oil                               |
| (26)         | Smog causes in            | ritation of                                | of humans                  |                                     |
|              | and eyes                  | (b) eyes and lu                            | ungs 🌀 small intestine     | a large intestine                   |
| (27)         | Dry and                   | dered as                                   | Jan 30 350                 |                                     |
|              | (a) biofuel               | (b) fossil fuel.                           | (c) liquid fuel            | (d) gaseous fuel                    |



|              |   |                                |               |   |            |  | محمود سعید 🗸   |  |  |  |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------|---|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| (28)         | All   | the following                  | are           | used to general                                 | te ele     | ctrical energy, e  | xcept  |  |  |  |
| 0            | (1)   | oil                            | <b>(b)</b>    | natural gas.                                    | <b>©</b>   | waterfalls   | d rain water   |  |  |  |
| 0            | Coa   | al is formed u                 | nder          | the Earth's surf                                | ace f      | rom the remains  | of   |  |  |  |
| 29)          | (3)   | dead<br>animals                | <b>(b)</b>    | dead plants.                                    | 0          | dead humans.   | dead insects.  |  |  |  |
| 30           | Ext   |                                | nd pr         | essure under the                                | e Ear      | th's surface has a   | an important role  |  |  |  |
| 0            | in f  | orming                         |               | 30  | 35 1       |  | 50 25° 2   |  |  |  |
| A CONTRACTOR | (1)   | wood                           | <b>(b)</b>    | wind  | (0)        | fossil fuel  | d biofuel.   |  |  |  |
| (31)         | Wh  | ich of the fol                 | lowi          | ng energy forms                                 | s isn't    | produced from  | the Sun?   |  |  |  |
| w            | <b>a</b>  | Thermal energy.                | <b>(b)</b>    | Light energy.                                   | <b>©</b>   | Kinetic energy   | Radiation energy.  |  |  |  |
| 32           |   | ergy?                          | lowi          |   |            | ıral resource to g   |  |  |  |  |
|              | (3)   | Ocean and river water          | <b>(b)</b>    | Trees and dry<br>herbs.                         | <b>©</b>   | Water, coal, and oil.  | Wind, oil, and natural gas.                                |  |  |  |
| (33)         |   |                                | at we         | consume in a r                                  | ate fa     | ster than its for  | m <mark>ati</mark> on in                                   |  |  |  |
|              | -   | ure                            | 0             | 197   | 0          | / V 6  | (A) 5  |  |  |  |
| 0            | _   | Wind.                          |               | Water.  |            | Solar energy.  | Fossil fuel.   |  |  |  |
| (34)         | ~   |                                | _             | ole source of en                                |            |  |  |  |  |  |
|              | (1)   | Coal                           |               | Natural gases                                   |            |  | Fossil fuel  |  |  |  |
| 35)          |   | d oil in produ<br>Wind and sol | cing<br>ar en | energy isergies are non-<br>es opposite to coal |            | 7  | s instead of coal<br>plar energies is less<br>pal and oil. |  |  |  |
|              | Wind and solar energies are renewable energies opposite to coal and oil.  |                                |               |   |            | Wind and solar energies have residues which negatively affect the environment. |  |  |  |  |
| (36)         | We  |                                | e the         | consumption o                                   | f non      |  | rces of energy by  |  |  |  |
|              | We can decrease the consumption of non-renewable sources of energy by using a source of clean energy except for |                                |               |   |            |  |  |  |  |  |
|              | (1)   | energy produ<br>turbines.      | iced f        | rom water                                       | <b>(b)</b> | energy produced  | from windmills.  |  |  |  |
|              | <b>©</b>  |                                | hat e         | xist on the roofs of                            | (1)        | energy produced<br>benzene and natu  |  |  |  |  |
| 37           |   | ergy produce<br>ed             | d fro         | m flowing wate                                  | r of w     | vaterfalls, dams   |  |  |  |  |
|              | <b>a</b>  | mechanical<br>energy           | <b>(b)</b>    | hydroelectric<br>energy                         | <b>©</b>   | chemical energy  | d kinetic energy.  |  |  |  |
| (38)         | All   | of the follow                  | ing a         | re examples of                                  | renev      | vable energy res   | sources, except  |  |  |  |
| · W          | (3)   | fossil fuel                    | <b>(b)</b>    | waterfalls.                                     | 0          | wind   | d sunlight.  |  |  |  |
| (39)         | Gre   | enhouses all                   | ow f          | armers to plant                                 | crops      | that only grow   | in   |  |  |  |
|              | (3)   | polar climate                  | <b>(b)</b>    | warm climate.                                   | (0)        | absence of   | absence of   |  |  |  |



|      |  |  |            |                    |            |            |                                      |                 | محمود سعيد          |
|------|--|--|------------|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 40   | The wi   | nd moven                               | nent       | has                | energ      | gy w       | hich moves the                       | wind            | dmill's blades.     |
| 0    | (a) ki   | netic                                  | <b>(b)</b> | solar              | 360        | <b>©</b>   | thermal                              | (1)             | potential           |
| (41) | When   | blades of                              | turbi      | ne rotat           | e, it gene | erate      | eenergy                              | JO D            |                     |
| W.   | (a) el   | ectrical                               | <b>(b)</b> | solar              |            | 0          | chemical                             | <b>d</b>        | potential           |
| (42) | Solar w  | vater heat                             | er ch      | anges              | ene        | rgy        | intoene                              | rgy             |                     |
|      |  | ectrical –<br>ermal                    | <b>(b)</b> | solar –            | sound      | 0          | electrical – sound                   | (1)             | solar - thermal     |
| (43) |  |  |            |                    |            |            | eather factors su                    | ch a            | s air or water,     |
|      |  | dicates the                            | -          |                    |            | -          | •                                    | 0               | 3.000               |
| 0    |  | eathering                              |            |                    |            | _          | transfer                             |                 | erosion             |
| (44) |  | ing metal                              | s for      | _                  |            |            |                                      |                 | the second          |
|      |  | ech <mark>ani</mark> cal<br>eathering. | <b>(b)</b> | weather wind.      | ing by     | 0          | deposition in rivers.                | <b>d</b>        | chemical weathering |
| (45) | Which  | of the foll                            | lowii      | ng indica          | ates the d | occu       | rrence of chemi                      | cal w           | eathering           |
| 0    | proces   |  |            |                    |            |            |                                      |                 | SO METER            |
|      |  | ater freezes<br>Iping break            |            |                    |            | <b>(b)</b> | Mixing the acidic dissolving parts o |                 |                     |
|      | Tr   | ees' roots g                           | row e      | xtensively         | y in rocks | _          | Collision of rocks                   |                 |                     |
|      |  | <mark>ac</mark> ks, leadin<br>wn.      | g to t     | heir breal         | king       | (1)        | in a fast-flowing v                  |                 |                     |
| (46) | Maria  |  | lowii      | na is not          | an exam    | ple        | of erosion?                          |                 |                     |
| 9    | O Th   | e river carri                          |            |                    |            | <b>(b)</b> | The movement ar                      | nd acc          | umulation of        |
|      |  | rm sedimen                             |            |                    |            | •          | sand grains to for                   |                 |                     |
|      |  | e sea wave<br>umbs from t              |            |                    |            | <b>(1)</b> | The dissolving of to water that goe  | miner<br>s thro | als in rocks due    |
| (47) |  |  |            |                    |            | eces       | , this indicates t                   |                 |                     |
| 0    |  | process.                               |            |                    |            |            |                                      |                 | n th                |
|      |  | echanical<br>eathering                 | <b>(b)</b> | chemica<br>weather |            | 0          | erosion by wind                      | <b>(d)</b>      | erosion by<br>water |
| (48) |  | -                                      | frive      |                    | -          | eros       | ion of parts of the                  | he riv          |                     |
| 40   | The rapid flow of river water leads to erosion of parts of the river banks.  When it slows down, it transfers some sediment to new places, and |  |            |                    |            |            |                                      |                 |                     |
|      | _  | proce                                  | -          |                    |            | _          |                                      |                 |                     |
| 30   | (a) de   | eposition                              | <b>(b)</b> | erosion            | n. C.      | (0)        | weathering                           | (1)             | transferring        |
| (49) | Rush fl  | ow of wat                              | ter th     | nat carrie         | es sands   | duri       | ng deposition p                      | roce            | ss leads to         |
|      | (a) ch   | emical wea                             | theri      | ng of lime         | rocks.     | <b>(b)</b> | smoothing rough                      | edge            | s of rocks.         |
| 196  | © er   | osion of sec                           | limen      | tary rocks         | layers.    | (1)        | dissolving metals                    | formi           | ng rocks.           |
| 50   | Formir   | ng red rust                            | in s       | ediment            | ary rocks  | is e       | vidence of occu                      | rring           | process.            |
| _    | (a) er   | osion of sec                           | limen      | tary rocks         | 200        | <b>(b)</b> | mechanical weath                     | nering          | 36                  |
|      | © ch   | emical wea                             | theri      | ng 🧢               |            | (1)        | transfer and depo                    | sit of          | crumbs              |
| (51) | Nile Ri  | ver Delta i                            | n Eg       | ypt is fo          | rmed du    | e to.      | proce                                | ess.            |                     |
| 9    |  | emical<br>eathering                    | <b>b</b>   | erosion            |            | 0          | mechanical<br>weathering             | (1)             | deposition          |



|          | ling sand awa  | ay fro     | om beaches by se               | ea waves, is consider              | ed as an example   |
|----------|--|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| (3)      | mechanical<br>weathering.                                    | <b>(b)</b> | chemical<br>weathering         | © erosion                          | deposition   |
| Wh       | en a river me  | ets a      | sea or an ocean                | , a is forme                       | d.   |
| (3)      | canyon   | <b>(b)</b> | volcano                        | <b>©</b> mountain                  | delta  |
| Wh       | en water free  | ezes,      | it expands. This               | means that                         |  |
| (1)      | it will<br>evaporates  | <b>b</b>   | its temperature increases.     | its volume increases               | d its volume decreases.  |
|          |  | oken       | weathered rock                 | s at <mark>mountainsid</mark> es o | occurs by the effec  |
| _        | gentle wind.   | <b>(b)</b> | freezing of water.             | © Earth's gravity.                 | d chemical weathering  |
| The      | dro <mark>pping</mark> of                                    | sedi       | ments in a new p               | lace, is known as                  |  |
| (1)      | weathering   | <b>(b)</b> | deposition.                    | <b>©</b> freezing                  | erosion  |
|          | br <mark>ea</mark> king of<br>pe <mark>rti</mark> es is call |            |                                | ticles without chang               | ji <mark>ng</mark> their   |
| 1        | m <mark>ec</mark> hanical<br>weathering                      | <b>(b)</b> | chemical weathering.           | © deposition                       | @ erosion.   |
| Lick     | nen <mark>s produce</mark>                                   |            | on rocks that d                | issolve minerals four              | n <mark>d i</mark> n these rock  |
| (1)      | oxygen   | <b>(b)</b> | acids                          | © water                            | d rain   |
| All      | the following  | are        | processes that ca              | n change the Earth                 | s surface,   |
| exc      | ept  |            |                                |                                    | 10 m   |
| (1)      | digestion  | <b>(b)</b> | erosion                        | <b>©</b> weathering                | deposition   |
| Lim      | estone caves   | are        | form <mark>ed due</mark> to th | e combination of                   |  |
| <b>a</b> | dissolved<br>minerals.                                       | <b>(b)</b> | red-colored rusts.             | © living organisms.                | d acid rains.  |
| The      | formation of   | f can      | yons takes                     |                                    |  |
| <b>a</b> | few minutes.   | <b>(b)</b> | few hours.                     | © few days                         | d many years   |
| Wh       | en a river tha   | it cal     | rries sediments m              | eet a sea, is f                    | ormed.   |
| (2)      | a layer of<br>sedimentary<br>rock                            | <b>(b)</b> | a triangle-shaped<br>delta     | a small sand dune                  | a large sand dune  |
| Mo       | ving of sedim  | ents       | from a place to a              | another represents                 | process.   |
| <b>a</b> | weathering   | <b>(b)</b> | photosynthesis                 | © erosion                          | deposition   |
|          | and the second   | rs no      | orth of Egypt sind             | e millions of years" i             | The state of the s |
| (1)      | formation of t<br>River Delta in                             | he cl      | ay forming Nile<br>ot.         | <b>b</b> rock formation of         | Wadi Al-Hitan.   |
| <b>©</b> | Formation of<br>Sinai.                                       | the c      | oloured valleys in             | d formation of the N               | lile valley in Egypt.  |



|      |   |  |                   | 120                                      | 111  | N. C. 1                             |          | حمود سعید                                 |  |
|------|---|--|-------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|----------|---|--|
| (63) | Wh  | ich of the fo  | llowi             | ng accurately ind                        | licat  | es the erosion p                    | roces    | ss?                                       |  |
|      | (3)   | Sands carve i  |                   | changing them                            | <b>(b)</b>   | Sand dunes form                     | a barı   | ier to the win                            |  |
|      | <b>©</b>  | Water can't r  | -                 | oig rocks.                               | (1)  | Accumulate of Ea                    | rth's r  | materials due                             |  |
| (64) | Mo  | st valleys are   | form              | ed due to                                |  |                                     |          |   |  |
| 0    | (3)   |  |                   | f many sediments                         | <b>(b)</b>   | chemical weather                    | rina o   | f steep surface                           |  |
|      | _   |  |                   | nem far away.<br>Dany sediments and      | 0  | accumulation of o                   |          | 3.FO                                      |  |
| 30   | (c)   | transferring   |                   | -  | (1)  | flowing water me                    | ets st   | able water.                               |  |
| (65) | Ste   | ep valleys for   | rmed              | due to following                         | y wa   | ter erosion are o                   | alled    | l   |  |
| Wall | (3)   | canyons  | <b>(b)</b>        | sand dunes.                              | 0  | hills                               | <b>d</b> | delta                                     |  |
| 66   |   | formation of the format | f san             | d dunes in Easte                         | rn D   | esert in Egypt is                   | due      | to the                                    |  |
|      | (2)   | floods   | <b>(b)</b>        | winds                                    | 0  | waves                               | <b>d</b> | torrents                                  |  |
| 67   |   |  |                   | n formed from ve<br>of river into the se |  |                                     | and c    | lay that                                  |  |
|      | (3)   | canyon   | <b>(b)</b>        | delta                                    | 0  | sand dunes                          | <b>d</b> | valley                                    |  |
|      | The   | ol <mark>de</mark> st rocks  | laye              | rs in formation in                       | n Wa   | adi Al-Hitan incl                   | ude      | 4   |  |
| 68)  | (3)   | Nile River<br>Delta  | <b>(b)</b>        | turtle's fossils.                        | 0  | layers comprises animals' caves.    | <b>d</b> | clay and<br>sediment from<br>soil layers. |  |
| 69   |   | ich of the fo  | llowi             | ng geological lar                        | dfo  | rms are formed                      | due t    |   |  |
|      | (1)   | Wadi Al-Hita   | n and             | colored canyons.                         | <b>(b)</b>   | Wadi Al-Hitan an                    | d Nile   | River Delta.                              |  |
| -2   | <b>©</b>  | Sand dunes a   | and co            | lored canyons.                           | d Nile River Delta and colored canyon.   |                                     |          |   |  |
| 70   |   |  |                   | of flowing river was<br>is calledis      |  |                                     | limer    | nts with the                              |  |
|      | <b>a</b>  | delta  | <b>(b)</b>        | sand dunes                               | 0  | dams                                |          | canyons                                   |  |
| 71)  | Most canyons are formed due to erosion. What the first step of forming canyons? |  |                   |  |  |                                     |          |   |  |
|      | (3)   | allowing rock  | at has<br>k to er | cracked areas ode.                       | The land must lie in an area with exce<br>water, beside humidity for breaking<br>down the rocks. |                                     |          |   |  |
|      | 0   | the rock for e   | rodin             |  | (1)  | A crack must be f to allow water to | follov   | v through.                                |  |
| (72) |   |  |                   | ng landforms is s                        | teep   | and formed du                       | e to p   | power of                                  |  |
|      |   | ving water e<br>Plains   |                   | Valleys                                  |  | Canyons                             |          | Mountains                                 |  |
| (73) | _   |  |                   | dunes or the depo                        |  | 5.60                                | s that   |   |  |
| (3)  | THE   |  | aria (            |  | 3163 I   |                                     | s trial  | weathered an                              |  |
|      | <b>a</b>  | Eroded in<br>their place.  | <b>(b)</b>        | weathered in their place.                | 0  | eroded in another place.            | (1)      | eroded in thei                            |  |



| 74   |            | shape of the                | vall       | ey depends upor         | n all      | of the following           | fact       | ors,                  |
|------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
|      | (3)        | type of rocks.              | <b>(b)</b> | speed of the river.     | 0          | size of rocks.             | (1)        | size of the river     |
| 75   | A ca       | anyon may b                 | e for      | med due to the          | effec      | t of                       |            |                       |
| 0    | <b>a</b>   | erosion and deposition.     | <b>(b)</b> | weathering and erosion. | 0          | weathering and deposition. | (1)        | deposition only.      |
| 76   | The        | main differe                | nce        | between valleys         | and        | canyons is that v          | valle      | ys have               |
|      | (1)        | are very<br>high.           | <b>(b)</b> | steep slope walls.      | <b>©</b>   | have great<br>depth.       | (1)        | vertical walls        |
| (77) | The        | rainwater g                 | athe       | rs in small stream      | ıs dı      | ie to the                  | dov        | vnhill.               |
| V.   | (1)        | pushing force               | of g       | ravity                  | <b>(b)</b> | pulling force of gr        | avity      |                       |
|      | <b>©</b>   | pushing force               | of fr      | iction                  | <b>(1)</b> | pulling force of fri       | ction      |                       |
| 78   | Ac         | anyon can be                | for        | ned by the effect       | of         |                            |            |                       |
| 0    | -          | water only.                 | _          | wind only.              | _          | water and wind.            | <b>d</b>   | water and sunlight.   |
| (79) | Wh         | en a rock blo               | cks t      | the path of flying      | san        | d, a ma                    | ay b       | e formed.             |
| To   | (1)        | dune                        | <b>(b)</b> | river                   | 0          | valley                     | <b>(d)</b> | canyon                |
| 80   | Ac         | an <mark>yo</mark> n may ta | ike        | of ye                   | ars t      | o be formed.               |            |                       |
| 0    | <b>(a)</b> | hundreds                    | <b>(b)</b> | tens                    | (c)        | millions                   | <b>(d)</b> | couple                |
| (81) | If th      | ne rain falls o             | ver a      | small canyon fo         | r sev      | eral times per ve          |            | - 44                  |
|      | (3)        | its depth<br>increases      | <b>(b)</b> | its depth<br>decreases. | _          | it becomes flat            | <b>d</b>   | it is not be affected |
| (82) | Wh         | en the force                | of w       | ind blowing,            | the s      | and travels for a          | lon        | ger distance.         |
| 9    | (3)        | decreases                   | <b>(b)</b> | becomes zero            | 0          | doesn't change             | (1)        | increases             |
| 83   | Ged        | ologists are so             | ient       | ists who study          |            |                            |            |                       |
| 0    | _          | plants                      | _          | animals                 | -          | human body.                | <b>(d)</b> | rocks                 |
| (84) | Del        | tas are forme               |            | nen the speed of        |            |                            |            |                       |
| 9    | -          | increases                   | -          | decreases               |            | doesn't change.            | <b>(d)</b> | become faster.        |
| (85) | _          |                             | _          | illeys and form ca      | 11         |                            |            |                       |
| 69   | <b>(a)</b> | Rivers                      | -          | Mountains               | -          | Dunes                      | <b>(d)</b> | Rocks                 |
| (    | _          |                             |            | of whales that are      |            |                            | _          |                       |
| (86) |            | n example o                 |            |                         | 100        | The second                 |            | 3,60                  |
|      | (3)        | fossils                     | <b>(b)</b> | rocks                   | 0          | sediments                  | (1)        | formations            |
| (87) | Wh         | en the water                | of a       | river travels dow       | vnhi       | ll on a steep slop         | e, it      | s speed               |
| No.  | (2)        | stays<br>constant           | -          | decreases to half.      |            | docrossos to               | (1)        | increases             |
| (88) | The        | process of ca               | arvir      | g the rock into d       | iffer      | ent shapes by w            | ind        | blowing is            |
|      | <b>a</b>   | deposition                  | <b>(b)</b> | erosion                 | 0          | transportation.            | (1)        | weathering            |

#### **QUESTION 02**

#### Complete using words between brackets

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 When you turn on a light bulb, the electrical energy travels through ...... until reaching the bulb. (Plastic – wires) The produced ..... energy doesn't help the blender do its job. (sound - kinetic) When a piece of coal is burnt, ...... Energy is produced. (Potential - thermal) To keep playing with the toy car, we have to ...... the batteries. (replace- heat) ...... is considered as the main resource of energy on Earth's surface. (The sun - Natural gas) The power source for the electric fan is ....... (wind- electricity) The output of solar panels is..... (light – electricity) The electric heater transforms..... energy into heat energy (radio – electric) While playing guitar, the .... energy changes into sound energy (potential - kinetic)

| (   | QUESTION 03 Put $()$ or $(x)$ or the following statement  | its: |
|-----|---|------|
| 1   | Mars is located a few meters away from Earth  | (    |
| 2   | The energy chain of a burning candle is: chemical energy converted into thermal energy & light energy | (    |
| 3   | Mars Curiosity can be operated from a distance  | (    |
| 4   | There is a stored chemical energy inside the food we eat.   | (    |
| 5   | The power source for the electric fan is wind   | (    |
| 6   | Plants need sunlight to grow.   | (    |
| 7   | There is energy loss when energy is transformed from one form to another.                             | 0    |
| 8   | Both electric bulb and electric heater produce thermal energy   | (    |
| 9   | When pedalling a bike, the chemical energy in your body changes to kinetic energy.                    | (    |
| 10  | Energy cannot be transformed from one form to another.  | (    |
| 11) | The produced sound energy helps the hair dryer to do its function.                                    | (    |
| 12  | We cannot create a new form of energy, and also, we cannot destroy an existed form of energy          | 1    |
|     |   |      |





| 13               | Curiosity is a robotic vehicle that is designed to explore the surface of moon  | (      | 1 |
|------------------|---|--------|---|
| 14               | The power source for the solar panel is electricity                             | -      | ) |
| 15)              | The energy produced when operating the gas oven is electrical energy            | (      | ) |
| 16<br>Next Conc  | As the speed of the car increases, the amount of used fuel decreases            | 0      | ) |
| 17               | Biofuel is one of non-renewable resources of energy.                            | (      | ) |
| 18               | The sun is the primary source of forming both biofuel and fossil fuel.          | 1      | ) |
| 19               | The movement of a generator in electric power station produces potential energy | (3)    | ) |
| 20               | Wind energy will run out faster than natural gas                                | 1      | ) |
| 21               | Natural gas is a form of fuels that can be used in generating electrical energy | (      | ) |
| 22               | We can make a liquid fuel from grass and wood chips                             | 1      | ) |
| 23               | Turning off lights that we do not need is a way to conserve electricity         | D ( 12 | ) |
| 24               | Both coal and wood produce energy when they are burned                          | 10     | ) |
| 25)              | Oil, natural gas and coal can be used to produce hydroelectric energy.          | 1      | ) |
| 26               | Turning off lights that we do not need, is a way to conserve electricity.       | (      | ) |
| 27               | Burning of fossil fuel inside electric power station produces potential energy  | 1 20   | ) |
| (28)             | We can make liquid biofuel from wood chips and grass                            | (      | ) |
| 29<br>Next Conse | Windmills can do their job all the time as the wind never stops blowing.        | (      | ) |
| 30               | Both modern wind turbines and old windmills are used to generate electricity    |        | ) |
| (31)             | Looking directly at the sun is very dangerous.                                  | 0 ( 3  | ) |
| 32               | The flow of water can be controlled to generate electricity in dams             | 6      | ) |
| 33               | Turbines convert kinetic energy into electrical energy                          | 0 (    | ) |
| 34               | Plants need sunlight to grow.   | (      | ) |
| 35               | We use solar energy to preserve food.   | 1      | ) |
| 36               | Electricity generated from water is called hydroelectricity.                    | (      | 1 |
| 37               | Water is one of the sources of electricity production in Egypt                  | 10     | ) |





| 38             | The electricity produced by water is known as electromagnetic energy.            |
|----------------|--|
| 39<br>Next Com | All physical factors of mechanical weathering lead to breaking down of rocks     |
| 40             | Nile delta is a triangle-shaped mass of mud and other sediments. (               |
| 41)            | Blowing of wind and flooding of water play an important role in erosion process. |
| 42             | When water freezes, its volume decreases. (                                      |
| 43             | Sedimentary rocks are formed in a short period of time (                         |
| 44             | The surface of the Earth changes from time to time. (                            |
| 45             | When iron in rocks rusts, the rock becomes more stronger. (                      |
| 46             | Wind can be considered one of the factors that cause weathering                  |
| 47             | Sea waves may cause erosion of beaches. (  |
| 48             | Limestone caves are formed by the action of mechanical weathering.               |
| 49             | Strong wind and hurricanes carry sand grains for a short distance (              |
| 50             | There are many types of sediments like sand, rocks and soil.                     |
| (51)           | Nile River Delta has a rectangular shape. (                                      |
| 52             | A canyon may be formed due to the effect of wind weathering and erosion (        |
| 53             | Sand dunes are the landform that can be seen in both beach and sandy desert.     |
| 54             | The river movement can take the rocks away around mountains (                    |
| 55             | Both canyons and valleys often have river in their bottom. (                     |
| 56             | The separated layers of sedimentary rocks are called sediments (                 |
| (57)           | Wadi Rum in Jordan is an example of dune. (                                      |
| 58             | Wind cannot break down rocks.  |
| 59             | The Grand Canyon in USA is very large and steep. (                               |
| 60             | Sand travels for a short distance when wind blows with a great force.            |
| 61             | A canyon is formed due to the effect of water stream on a flat land.             |
| 62             | Wadi Al-Hitan has always looked as it does now (                                 |
| 63             | Rivers cause less erosion of rocks than small streams. (                         |
| 64             | Sand dunes are formed by erosion only.   |

| 65         | Deltas are formed as a result of deposition (  |
|------------|--|
| 66         | A canyon may take one year only to be formed. (  |
| 67         | The Grand Canyon took short period of time to be formed. (   |
| 68         | Wadi Al-Hitan is called by this name due to the presence of fossils of large skeletons of whales.  |
| 69         | Canyon is a type of dunes which has steep sides (  |
| 70         | Wind can pick up sand grains in forming sand dunes. (  |
| n          | At Wadi Al-Hitan, the oldest rocks are found at the top of the layers  |
| 72         | The Nile River pour its water in the Red Sea. (  |
| T          | QUESTION 04 Complete the following sentences   |
| 1          | The energy can be from one form to another.  |
| 2          | In any <mark>en</mark> ergy chain, some of the energy is lost in the form of   |
| 3          | The electric lamp converts energy into light and heat energy.  |
| <b>4 5</b> | The mobile phone converts chemical energy stored in its batteries into energy and energy.  When you ride a bicycle, the energy stored in your body is  |
| 6          | converted into energy which causes the bicycle to move.  On Mars planet, Curiosity robot can be operated by using energy from sunlight that is converted into energy used to recharge its batteries. |
| 7          | To operate an electrical mixer, we useenergy   |
| 8          | is burned in a power plant to produces thermal energy that used to generate electrical energy  |
| 9          | Coal and can be used in electric power stations to generate electricity.   |
| 10         | We can use some forms of fuel such as and in warming houses.   |
| 1          | Turbines in electric power stations are turned by steam and they produce energy to run the of the electric power stations.   |
| 12         | The electric generator changes energy into energy  |
| (13)       | Gasoline is burned inside a car engine to produce energy.  |
| (14)       | Wood chips and grass can be used to make a biofuel.  |
| (15)       | To avoid air pollution, we must use resources of energy such   |



| 16         | We can use solar energy in cooking by using curved mirror vand focus onto metal pots to heat them.  When the wind turbines rotate energy is convert energy.  |              |   |
|------------|--|--------------|---|
| (18)       | Renewable energy resources include,  | and sun      |   |
| 19         | Both wind and water movement produce energy to rotate turbines to generate energy  | that is used |   |
| 20)        | When we expose our bodies to the sun, we feel  |              |   |
| C          | QUESTION 05 Write the scientific term  |              |   |
| 1          | A robot vehicle that can be controlled from a distance and is used to explore the surface of mars  The form of energy that is stored in battery of a remote- | (            | ) |
| 2          | control toy cars.  |              | ) |
| 3          | The wasted energy of a computer.   | (            | ) |
| 4          | The energy produced from playing the guitar.   | (            | ) |
| <b>(5)</b> | The energy produced from a battery.  | (            | ) |
| 6          | A device used to convert electrical energy into light energy.  | (            | ) |
| 7          | Energy that always produced due to friction  | (            | ) |
| 8          | Energy can neither be created nor destroyed, but only converted from one form to another.  | (            | ) |
| 9          | A kind of energy that is produced from the electrical heater and burning coal  | (            | ) |
| 10         | The main sources of energy for most forms of energies on Earth.  | (            | ) |
| 11         | A panel designed to absorb the sun energy to produce heat or generate electricity.   | (            | ) |
| 12         | The energy that is produced from the blender and helps it in doing its job.  | (            | ) |
| 13         | A liquid that stores the chemical energy and it is extracted from the fuel to move the car.  | (            | ) |
| 14         | It is any substances which produces thermal energy on burning.   | (            | ) |
| 15         | Natural resources of energy that takes a very long period of time to be formed.  | (            | ) |
| (16)       | It is a type of fossil fuel that is produced from dead marine animals.   | (            | ) |

| 17  | It is a form of biofuel, which can be made from some types of plants such as grass and wood chips                            | ( | ) |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 18  | It is the main source of most forms of energy on the Earth's surface.  | ( | ) |
| 19  | The energy produced when the wood of trees is burned.  | ( | ) |
| 20  | They are fuels that are produced from remains of dead animals and plants under the Earth's surface.                          | ( | ) |
| 21  | It is the system that its tissue is damaged due to breathing big amount of cars smog.  | ( | ) |
| 22  | It is a type of fossil fuel that is produced from remains of dead plants under the effect of extreme heat and pressure.      | ( | ) |
| 23  | It is a type of fossil fuel that is produced from dead marine animals.   | 1 | ) |
| 24  | The device in the electric power station, that turns kinetic energy into electrical energy.                                  | ( | ) |
| 25  | The increase of Earth's temperature, as a result of burning fossil fuels.  | ( | ) |
| 26  | The energy resources that include wind energy and water energy.  | 1 | ) |
| 27  | A turbine in which the kinetic energy of moving water is used to generate hydroelectric energy.                              | ( | ) |
| 28  | Natural resources of energy, that take a short period of time to be renewed.   | ( | ) |
| 29  | An energy that is generated from windmills and is transmitted through wires to houses and factors.                           | 1 | ) |
| 30  | A process in which water changes into water vapor  | ( | ) |
| 31  | A type of electrical energy generated by water turbines in dams.   | ( | ) |
| 32  | Type of mirror that used to collect and focus sunlight onto metal pots to heat them and cook food inside                     | ( | ) |
| 33  | A build on the river that controls the flow of water and increases the potential energy of water.                            | ( | ) |
| 34  | A turbine that converts the energy of falling water into electrical energy   | ( | ) |
| 35  | The process in which the water of rivers evaporates, then condenses forming clouds and turn back to rivers through rainfalls | ( | ) |
| 36) | Process in which rocks are broken down into smaller particles.   | ( | ) |

| 37          | It is a type of weathering through which acids of lichens dissolve minerals of rocks.   | ( | ) |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| 38          | It is the breaking down of rocks due to the effect of rocks<br>due to the effect of physical factors like wind, water, plant<br>roots and temperature | ( | ) |
| 39          | Process in which small broken rocks move from a place to another by the help of wind or water   | ( | ) |
| 40          | The disappearance of a sandcastle as a result of its hitting with the sea waves   | ( | ) |
| 41          | Process in which the sediments are dropped in a new location by the action of wind, water and gravity.  | ( | ) |
| 42          | It is a process through which water forming ice in cracks of rocks.   | ( | ) |
| <b>(43)</b> | They are deep valleys carved by flowing water.  | 1 | ) |
| 44          | A fan-shaped (triangular) mass of sediment that is formed where a river enters a larger body of water like seas.                                      | ( | ) |
| 45          | They are small solid materials such as sand, soil and small rocks that carried by water to another place.   | ( | ) |
| 46          | A hill of sand created by the wind.   | ( | ) |
| 47          | Part of plant grows inside cracks of rocks causing its weathering   | ( | ) |
| (48)        | A gas in air combines with iron of some rocks and causes its weakness.  | ( | ) |
| 49          | The force that pulls down broken weathered rocks at mountain sides  | ( | ) |
| 50          | They are tiny, like plants, live on rocks and produce acid as they grow   | ( | ) |
| 51          | They are lowland areas in between mountains and have gently sloped sides around rivers  | ( | ) |
| (52)        | It is a special type of valleys which its sides are steep   | ( | ) |
| 53          | It is the landform that is formed by the effect of weathering and erosion due to wind, water or other factors.  | ( | ) |
| 54          | It is a very large and steep canyon which is found in United States of America.   | ( | ) |
| 55          | It is the process by which the wind carves the rocks into different shapes.   | ( | ) |

| 56          | They are scientists who study rocks.  | (      |
|-------------|---|--------|
| <b>(57)</b> | A land area that is formed by deposition process when a river enters a lake or a sea            | (      |
| 58          | It is the landform that is formed by erosion and deposition of sand in sandy desert environment | (      |
| 59          | The two processes that have the main role in the formation of canyon.                           | ( -    |
| (C          | QUESTION 06 Cive reason?  |        |
| 1           | A toy car needs battery to move.  |        |
| 2           | Sound energy of hair dryer considered as wasted energy  |        |
| 3           | When we use soap dispenser some energy change happens   |        |
| 4           | Mars rover Curiosity was operated for long period of time or without any need to be recharged.  | Mars   |
| <b>(5)</b>  | There is a change of energy when burning wood.  |        |
| 6           | When you rub your hands, you feel warm.   |        |
| 7           | Thermal energy of mobile considered as wasted energy  |        |
| 8           | Not all the energy that enters the energy chain reaches the completely.                         | device |
| 9           | Gasoline is burned inside a car engine  |        |
| 10          | Wind considered as renewable resources of energy  |        |



| 1   | Coal considered as non-renewable resources of energy                     |
|-----|--|
| 12  | Smog of cars are very dangerous to human health.                         |
| 13  | Fossil fuels cannot be replaced as quickly as they are used              |
| 14  | Generator are important in electric power stations                       |
| 15) | The fuel is very important for different means of transportation.        |
| 16) | Using wood as a fuel has negative effects on the environment             |
| 17  | Farmers must decrease the use of pesticides                              |
| 18  | We must turn off lights that we are do not need                          |
| 19  | We feel warm at night when sun is not visible in the sky                 |
| 20  | Dams are built on rivers   |
| 21  | Humans used windmills and watermills from hundreds of years ago          |
| 22  | Kinetic energy of wind affects the speed of wind turbine blades rotation |
| 23  | Water turbines are placed in waterfalls areas                            |
| 24  | Rusting of iron of some rocks  |



| 25  | Erosion and deposition are linked processes.                       |
|-----|--|
| 26  | Water play an important role in the formation of limestone caves.  |
| 27  | The Earth's surface is always changing                             |
| 28  | Lichens cause breaking down rocks                                  |
| 29  | Plant roots play important role in mechanical weathering.          |
| 30  | Plants of wetland areas help in formation of deltas.               |
| 31) | The oldest rock layers of Wadi Al-Hitan contain fossils of whales. |
| 32  | Trees and other plants are growing on both sides of small canyons. |
| 33  | Geologists study the layers of sediment in rock formations.        |
| 34  | Geologists study the layers of rocks in the canyon walls.          |
| (F  | QUESTION 07 What happened if?                                      |
| 1   | Your hand is approached to lighting electric lamp.                 |
| 2   | You turn on radio (according to the change of energy)              |
| 3   | You turn on electric iron  |
| 4   | You turn on television   |

| <b>(5)</b> | You use mobile phone for long time (according to wasted energy)                     |
|------------|---|
| 6          | Battery of toy car run out  |
| 7          | You turn on an electric fan   |
| 8          | The change of energy when you burn a piece of wood                                  |
| 9          | Solar panels exposed to sun light   |
| 10         | The remains of marine were buried under the Erath's surface over millions of years. |
| 11         | people increase using wood a fuel   |
| 12         | Decomposition of remains of sea animals under the Earth's surface                   |
| 13         | The car fuel indicator if the amount of gasoline in a car decrease                  |
| 14         | The car fuel run out  |
| 15         | Water of sea evaporates up to sky   |
| 16)        | Dams are built on rivers  |
| 17         | Wind doesn't blow in an area that contains many modern wind turbines                |
| 18         | The kinetic energy of a wind that is applied on the wind turbine increases          |
| 19         | Sunlight falls on solar panels  |
| 20         | Growing of Lichens on rocks   |



| 21  | Formation of rust on some rocks   |
|-----|---|
| 22  | To the shape of canyon after many years                                     |
| 23  | Sea waves hit sandcastle  |
| 24  | Acid rain falls on rocks  |
| 25  | Plant roots grow inside the crack of rocks                                  |
| 26  | The layers of sedimentary rocks press down over long periods of time        |
| 27  | A flat land, if a water stream flows over it.                               |
| 28  | A river stream enters a sea.  |
| 29  | A river erodes the sediments of a mountain over a long period of time.      |
| 6   | QUESTION 08 cross the odd word  |
| 1   | Food – Battery – Lamp – coal  |
| 2   | weathering – deposition – evaporation-erosion                               |
| 3   | Electric heater – electric iron – washing machine – hair drier              |
| 4   | water – wind – coal – sun   |
| (5) | Hand mixer – electric heater – hand bell – drum                             |
| 6   | Gasoline – coal –wind - natural gas   |
| 7   | acid rain – lichens – oxygen – plant root (According to type of weathering) |

#### QUESTION 09

#### Match

0

|   | (A)               | (B)  |  |
|---|-------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Energy            | a solar energy   |  |
| 2 | Solar heaters     | it does not destroy, but transforms from one form to another |  |
| 3 | Solar panel input | It is used to heat water using the energy of the sun         |  |
|   |                   | It is used to convert thermal energy into electrical energy  |  |

2

| (A)       | (B)  |
|-----------|--|
| 1 The sun | a It is operated by electricity.                         |
| 2 Benzene | lts light energy changes into chemical energy in plants. |
| 3 The fan | It is a liquid that can be used as a fuel for cars.      |

3

|   | (A)                 | (B)                         |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Coal                | a Solar energy              |
| 2 | Water               | Non-renewable energy source |
| 3 | Wind turbine output | © Electrical energy         |
|   |                     | Renewable energy source     |

4

|   | (A)            | (B)  |
|---|----------------|--|
| 1 | Solar panels   | a use in cooking food by converting solar energy into heat energy. |
| 2 | Curved mirrors | <b>b</b> It was used to grind grain.                               |
| 3 | Windmills      | use to generate electricity from solar energy                      |
|   |                | Convert kinetic energy into electrical energy.                     |



5

| (A)       |      |          | (B)  |  |
|-----------|------|----------|--|--|
| 1 Turbine | S    | <b>a</b> | It was used to grind grain                             |  |
| ② Greenh  | ouse | <b>b</b> | Convert kinetic energy into electrical energy          |  |
| 3 Windm   | ills | C        | It helps to grow crops that only grow in warm climates |  |
|           |      | d        | Non-renewable energy source                            |  |

6

|   | (A)                      | (B)  |  |  |  |
|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | The sun                  | a from non-renewable energy sources.                 |  |  |  |
| 2 | Coal                     | From Factors affecting the formation of fossil fuels |  |  |  |
| 3 | Pressure and temperature | The main energy source on the Earth's surface.       |  |  |  |
|   |                          | Converting wind energy into electrical energy        |  |  |  |

7

| (A) |                               |          | (B)  |  |  |  |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| 1   | Natural gas                   | <b>a</b> | Convert kinetic wind energy into electricity                     |  |  |  |
| 2   | Wind turbines                 | <b>b</b> | The main source of energy on the Earth's surface                 |  |  |  |
| 3   | Law of conservation of energy | <b>©</b> | A non-renewable energy source                                    |  |  |  |
|     |                               | <b>d</b> | Energy does not destroy, but transforms from one form to another |  |  |  |

8

|   | (A)  | (B)      |   |  |
|---|--|----------|---|--|
| 1 | Fossil fuels   | <b>a</b> | One of the ways to conserve fossil fuels  |  |
| 2 | Solar Panels   | <b>b</b> | A non-renewable energy source.            |  |
| 3 | Turn off appliances and lights when being outside the home | <b>©</b> | Converting solar energy into electricity. |  |
|   |  | d        | Source of renewable energy.               |  |



primary 4 - second term

أ. محوود سعيد

9

|   | (A)        | (B)   |    |
|---|------------|---|----|
| 1 | sand dunes | A fan-shaped mass of sediment that is formed where a river enters a larger body of water like seas. |    |
| 2 | canyon     | They are deep valleys carved by flowing water.  |    |
| 3 | Delta      | it is the land form by erosion and deposition of sand in sand desert environment                    | iy |

10

|   | (A)                   | (B)      |   |  |
|---|-----------------------|----------|---|--|
| 1 | Deposition            | <b>a</b> | It is a type of weathering through which acids of lichens dissolve minerals of rocks.   |  |
| 2 | Chemical weathering   | <b>b</b> | it is the breaking down of rocks due to the effect of rocks due to the effect of physical factors like wind, water, plant roots and temperature |  |
| 3 | Mechanical weathering | c        | Process in which the sediments are dropped in a new location by the action of wind, water and gravity.  |  |

#### QUESTION 10 Correct the underlined words

| U            | Most of energy chains start with the <u>moon.</u>  | (   |
|--------------|--|-----|
| 2            | We use thermal energy used to play a drum  | ( ) |
| 3            | To operate an electric mixer, we use sound energy  | (   |
| 4            | There is a stored thermal energy inside the food we eat  | ( ) |
| S Nevel Cone | Mars rover curiosity used to explore Earth planet  | 1   |
| 6            | Wood is a form of fossil fuel, that can be used in houses.                                     | ( ) |
| 7            | In electric power station, <u>wind</u> turns turbines that produce kinetic energy.             | ( ) |
| 8            | Fuel is the substance that produces electrical energy on burning                               | ( ) |
| 9            | Generator in the electric power station changes <u>potential</u> energy into electrical energy | ( ) |
| 10           | Fossil fuel include oil, coal and wood.  | ( ) |
| 11           | Water can be used to generate solar energy   | ( ) |
| 12           | The moon is the primary source of both biofuel and fossil fuel                                 | ( ) |
| 13)          | Rivers store <u>kinetic</u> energy   | ( ) |
| (14)         | Water turbine rotate when their blades rotate as wind blow                                     | ( ) |





| 15                                     | Electricity generated by wind turbines is transmitted through wind   | (                                |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 16                                     | Thermal energy and <u>sound</u> energy are produced from the Sun and reach the Earth   | (                                |
| (17)                                   | Dams are built on rivers to generate sound energy  | (                                |
| 18                                     | The movement of sediments from one place to another is known as <u>weathering</u> .  | (                                |
| 19                                     | Shaping the Earth is usually start by <u>deposition</u> process.   | 1                                |
| 20                                     | Oxygen in air reacts with iron of some rocks forming green-<br>colored rust  | (                                |
| 21                                     | When water freezes, its volume decreases   | 1                                |
| 22                                     | Carbon dioxide in the air always causes rust on rocks  | 1                                |
| 23                                     | Deltas are formed by weathering process.   | (                                |
| 24                                     | <u>Dunes</u> are lowland areas which have gently sloped sides  | 1                                |
| 1                                      | QUESTION 11 complete using the words   |                                  |
|  |  | •                                |
|  |  |                                  |
|  | (Canyon – delta – chemical – mechanical)   |                                  |
| 1                                      | (Canyon – delta – chemical – mechanical)  Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to reactions.  | chemical                         |
| 2                                      | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to   |                                  |
|  | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to reactions.  |                                  |
| 2                                      | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to reactions.  In theweathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't   |                                  |
| 2                                      | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to reactions.  In theweathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't Ais formed where rivers meet a sea.   |                                  |
| 2                                      | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to reactions.  In theweathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't Ais formed where rivers meet a sea.   |                                  |
| 2                                      | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to reactions.  In theweathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't Ais formed where rivers meet a sea. is a deep valley carved by flowing water.   | t change                         |
| (2)<br>(3)<br>(4)                      | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to reactions.  In theweathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't Ais formed where rivers meet a sea. is a deep valley carved by flowing water.  [Wind – sedimentary rocks – sand grains]  Blowing of strongin the desert may form large sand When layers of sediments mixed with mud and remains of plant  | t change.<br>dunes.<br>ts and    |
| (2)<br>(3)<br>(4)<br>(1)<br>(2)        | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to reactions.  In theweathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't Ais formed where rivers meet a sea. is a deep valley carved by flowing water.  [Wind – sedimentary rocks – sand grains]  Blowing of strongin the desert may form large sand When layers of sediments mixed with mud and remains of plant animals and over time these layers pressed down forming  | t change<br>dunes.<br>ts and     |
| (2)<br>(3)<br>(4)                      | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to reactions.  In theweathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't Ais formed where rivers meet a sea. is a deep valley carved by flowing water.  [Wind – sedimentary rocks – sand grains]  Blowing of strongin the desert may form large sand When layers of sediments mixed with mud and remains of plant  | t change<br>dunes.<br>ts and     |
| (2)<br>(3)<br>(4)<br>(1)<br>(2)        | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to reactions.  In theweathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't Ais formed where rivers meet a sea. is a deep valley carved by flowing water.  [Wind – sedimentary rocks – sand grains]  Blowing of strongin the desert may form large sand When layers of sediments mixed with mud and remains of plant animals and over time these layers pressed down forming  | t change<br>dunes.<br>ts and     |
| (2)<br>(3)<br>(4)<br>(1)<br>(2)        | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to reactions.  In theweathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't Ais formed where rivers meet a sea. is a deep valley carved by flowing water.  [Wind – sedimentary rocks – sand grains]  Blowing of strongin the desert may form large sand When layers of sediments mixed with mud and remains of plant animals and over time these layers pressed down forming  | t change<br>dunes.<br>ts and     |
| (2)<br>(3)<br>(4)<br>(1)<br>(2)        | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to creactions.  In theweathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't Ais formed where rivers meet a sea. is a deep valley carved by flowing water.  [Wind – sedimentary rocks – sand grains]  Blowing of strongin the desert may form large sand When layers of sediments mixed with mud and remains of plant animals and over time these layers pressed down forming  Strong wind and hurricanes carryfor a long distance.   | t change<br>dunes.<br>ts and<br> |
| (2)<br>(3)<br>(4)<br>(1)<br>(2)<br>(3) | Inweathering the structure of rocks changes due to creactions.  In theweathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't Ais formed where rivers meet a sea. is a deep valley carved by flowing water.  [Wind – sedimentary rocks – sand grains]  Blowing of strongin the desert may form large sand When layers of sediments mixed with mud and remains of plant animals and over time these layers pressed down forming  Strong wind and hurricanes carryfor a long distance [Input – Dam – output -concave mirrors – electric] | dunes.<br>ts and<br>e.           |



#### **QUESTION 12**

#### **Answer the following questions**

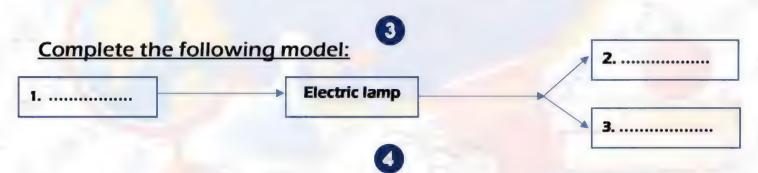


#### Rearrange the following steps to describe how coal is formed.

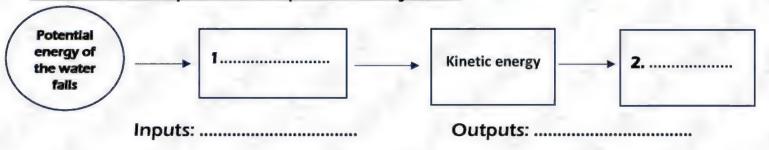
- **a** The earth surface plants get old and died.
- The remains of the plants were decomposed and covered with sand clay **b**
- Anciently, earth was covered with swamps where plants grow.
- Several layers of clays and sands were deposited on the remains of died plants.
- 000 The buried plants were changed into coal due to the effect of heat and pressure.

Rearrange the following steps to describe processes that cause Earth's surface changes:

(Erosion-Weathering-Deposition)



Complete the following model to describe the hydroelectric energy, and then determine the inputs and outputs of this system?

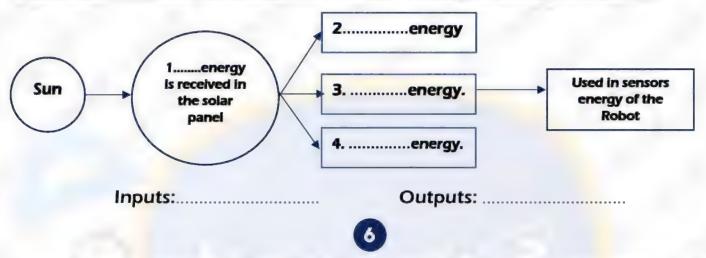




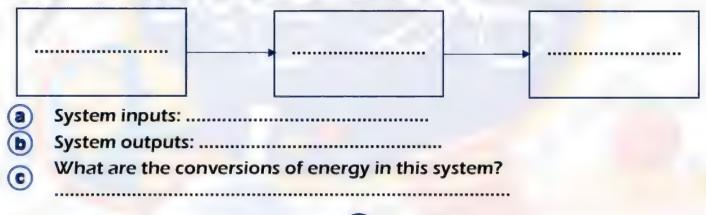




Complete the following model to describe the energy transformations in the Mars exploration vehicle, and determine the inputs and outputs of this system?

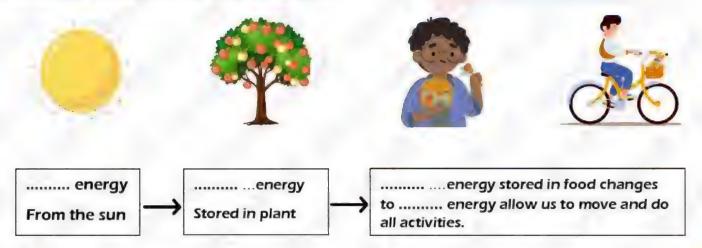


Draw a model showing the energy chain system when using solar panels to light the roads. Define the input and output energies.



7

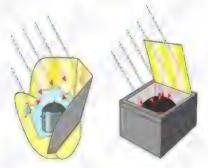
#### Complete the following energy chain:



A

#### The following figure represents a solar oven:

- What is the type of mirrors that used in this device?
- **b** What is the importance of this device?



#### The following figure represents a solar heater

- (a) The input energy is .....
- **b** The output energy is ......



#### Study the opposite figure then complete the following sentences:

- a This figure represents ......
- b It controls flow of water and increases the ..... energy of water
- © When water fall water turbines rotate, it generates ......



#### Study the opposite figures then complete the following:







- changes very quickly. **b** After some hours, figure (......) disappears completely.

12

- This figure represents ...... that formed in ...... of years
- b ..... and ..... processes help in the formation of it.







#### Study the opposite figures then complete the following:









Fig (4)

Fig (1) Fig (2)

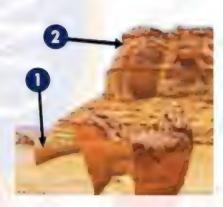
Fig (3)

- Figure (......) represents living organism cause mechanical weathering.
- **b** Figure (......) represents living organism cause chemical weathering.
- Oxygen gas has a bad effect on rocks in figure (......)
- Oxygen gas has a bad effect on rocks in figure (......)



#### Study the opposite figures then complete the following:

- (a) This place contained a (river- sea) in the past.
- **b** The oldest rocks are found in number (1-2)
- © Fossils of turtles exist in (1-2)



انتهت الأسئلة مع أطيب الامنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق



**Model Answers** 



# SCIENCE

SECOND TERM FINAL REVISION

By

MRS. Amira ahmed

o cartoon science









## EL MOTAMYEZ - SCIENCE Questions Bank FINAL REVISION

| P          | QUESTION   | 01                       | Choose The C  | orrect Answer                    |                       |  |
|------------|--|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1          | The unus   | able energy              | that produced f                                     | rom the electric lamp            | )                     |  |
|            | a poten  | ( )                      | chemical energy                                     | c thermal energy                 | d light energy        |  |
| (2)        | The input  | energy use               | ed to control the                                   | Mars exploration vel             | nicle is              |  |
| _          | electr<br>energ  |                          | light energy  | © kinetic energy                 | (d) mechanical energy |  |
| (3)        | The produ  | <mark>uced</mark> energ  | y from radio that                                   | reflects its main fund           | ction is              |  |
|            | electr<br>energ  | ( 🖸 )                    | sound energy  | © light energy                   | d chemical energy     |  |
| <b>(4)</b> | Energy is t  | he ability to            | do work. Which o                                    | of the following is cons         | sidered energy?       |  |
|            | air  | <b>(b)</b>               | car   | © water                          | <b>d</b> electricity  |  |
| (5)        | The input  | energy wh                | en using the hair                                   | r dryer is the er                | nergy                 |  |
|            | elect  | <u>rical</u>             | potential   | © kinetic                        | <b>d</b> thermal      |  |
| (6)        | Some ene   | rgy is lost i            | n most devices in                                   | the form of                      | energy.               |  |
| _          | elect  | ric (b)                  | thermal   | © sound                          | d kinetic             |  |
| 7          | Electric w   | <mark>ires</mark> are ma | de up of  | material.                        |                       |  |
|            | plast  | ic <b>b</b>              | aluminum  | © iron                           | <b>d</b> copper       |  |
| 8          |  |                          | so <mark>me kineti</mark> c ene<br>re with the road | ergy is converted into           | energy due            |  |
|            | (a) chem   | nical (b)                | potential   | © thermal                        | <b>d</b> electrical   |  |
| 9          | A plugge   | d-in lamp ca             | an turner   | nergy to ener                    | gy.                   |  |
|            | electr light   | ical, b                  | kinetic, light                                      | © chemical, light                | d chemical, heat      |  |
| (10)       | As energy  | transforms               | from one form to a                                  | nother, some of it is o          | ften lost as          |  |
|            | light  | <b>(b)</b>               | heat  | © sound                          | movement              |  |
| (11)       | Some elec  | tric devices             | needene   | ergy to be recharged             |                       |  |
|            | elect  | <u>rical</u>             | thermal   | potential                        | <b>d</b> sound        |  |
| (12)       | Spacecraf  | t takes seve             | eral to reach                                       | Mars planet                      |                       |  |
|            | days   | <b>(b)</b>               | years   | © months                         | <b>d</b> minutes      |  |
| (13)       | Energy do  | oesn't destr             | oy, nor create fro                                  | om nothing, this indi            | cates                 |  |
|            | (a) the di   | raining of en            | ergy resources                                      | <b>b</b> conservation and energy | transformation of     |  |
|            | resources of energy are numerous destroying the energy resources |                          |   |                                  |                       |  |



|             |                        |              |                                      |                                      | . محمود سعید            |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 14          |                        |              | nd work of the ro<br>of transforming | bot that explores th                 | e surface of Mars       |
|             | <u> </u>               | to kineti    | _                                    | <b>b</b> potential to kin            | etic eneray             |
|             |                        | o electric e |                                      | d kinetic to electr                  |                         |
| (15)        |                        |              |                                      | depend on energy f                   |                         |
| (6)         | Which of th            | ne followi   | ng uses is true?                     | . 55                                 |                         |
|             | a comput electric      |              | on kinetic and                       | <b>b</b> ceiling fan depend          | ds on electric energy   |
|             | the fun                |              | evision depends on                   | d cell phones deper                  | nd on potential and     |
| (16)        | -                      |              |                                      | changes into electric                | _                       |
|             | (a) chemic             |              | sound                                | © thermal                            | d kinetic               |
| (17)        | Curiosity ro           | ver is des   | igned to explore                     |                                      |                         |
|             |                        |              | the Moon                             | © the sun                            | <b>d</b> Earth planet   |
| (18)        |                        |              |                                      | nergy changed into                   |                         |
|             | (a) Electric           |              | potential                            | © thermal                            | (d) kinetic             |
| (19)        |                        | _            | •                                    | tle produce er                       |                         |
| W)          | (a) therma             |              | light                                | © electric                           | d potential             |
| 60          |                        |              | _                                    | burning of wood in                   |                         |
| 6           | following,             |              |                                      |                                      |                         |
| ext Concept | a warmin               |              | operating television.                | © cooking food                       | <b>d</b> boiling water. |
| (21)        | is co                  | nsidered a   | as the main resou                    | irce of energy <mark>on th</mark> e  | Earth's surface.        |
|             | Gasoli                 | ne 📵         | The Sun                              | Natural gas                          | The moon                |
| (22)        | All the follo          | wing are     | renewable resou                      | i <mark>rces of energ</mark> y, exce | pt                      |
|             | natural                | gas (b)      | water                                | © the Sun                            | d wind.                 |
| (23)        | All the follo          | wing are     | forms of fossil fu                   | el, except                           |                         |
|             | water                  | <b>(b)</b>   | coal                                 | © natural gas                        | d oil                   |
| (24)        | Non-renew              | able ener    | gy resources, tak                    | e                                    |                         |
|             | a short period of time | of <b>b</b>  | a very long<br>period of time        | © few minutes                        | d few hours             |
| (25)        |                        | wing are     | found deeply un                      | der the Earth's surfa                | ce, except              |
|             | coal                   | _            |                                      | © green plant                        | @ oil                   |
| (26)        | Smog cause             |              | n of of hu                           |                                      |                         |
| 8           | and ey                 | ch 🕞         |                                      | © small intestine                    | d large intestine       |
| (27)        | •                      |              | as                                   |                                      |                         |
|             | biofue                 | <u>I</u>     | fossil fuel.                         | © liquid fuel                        | d gaseous fuel.         |

|      |                                   |                   |                                       |                         |                                   | محورد ستتح   |  |
|------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| (28) | All the follow                    | ving are          | used to genera                        | te electric             | cal energy, e                     | xcept  |  |
|      | a oil                             | <b>(b)</b>        | natural gas.                          | © wa                    | terfalls                          | d rain water                                       |  |
|      | Coal is forme                     | ed under          | the Earth's surf                      | ace from the remains of |                                   |  |  |
| (29) | dead animals                      | <b>(b)</b>        | dead plants.                          | © de                    | ad humans.                        | dead insects.                                      |  |
| 30   |                                   | •                 | essure under th                       | e Earth's               | surface has                       | an important role                                  |  |
|      | in forming                        | _                 | <br>wind                              | (A) for                 | ail fuel                          | history  |  |
|      | (a) wood                          |                   |                                       |                         | sil fuel                          | d biofuel.   |  |
| (31) |                                   |                   | ng energy form                        |                         |                                   | Dadiation  |  |
|      | Therma energy.                    | (1)               | Light energy.                         |                         |                                   | chergy.  |  |
| (32) | Which of the energy?              | e followi         | ng is a preferred                     |                         |                                   | generate clean                                     |  |
|      | Ocean ar                          | er 🕒              | Trees and dry herbs.                  |                         | ter, coal, and                    | Wind, oil, and natural gas.                        |  |
| (33) |                                   | that we           | consume in a r                        | ate faste               | r than its for                    | mation in  |  |
|      | nature                            |                   | \V/atax                               | @ sal                   | lar energy                        | C Fossil fuel                                      |  |
|      | (a) Wind.                         |                   | Water.                                |                         | ar energy.                        | <b>Tossil fuel.</b>                                |  |
| (34) |                                   | _                 | ole source of en                      |                         |                                   | 0 - ".   |  |
|      | (1) Coal                          |                   | Natural gases                         |                         |                                   |  |  |
| (35) |                                   | •                 | ng tne use of w<br>energy is          |                         | olar energie                      | s instead of coal                                  |  |
|      | -                                 |                   | ergies are non-                       |                         |                                   |  |  |
|      |                                   |                   | es opposite to coal                   |                         | ng wind and so<br>censive than co | olar energies is less<br>oal and <mark>oil.</mark> |  |
|      | Wind and                          | d solar en        | ergies are                            | Win                     | nd and solar er                   | nergies have residues                              |  |
|      | e renewab                         | <u>le energie</u> | es opposite to coal                   |                         | ich negatively<br>vironment.      | affect the   |  |
| (36) |                                   | ease the          | consumption o                         |                         |                                   | rces of energy by                                  |  |
|      |                                   |                   | an energy excep                       | ot for                  |                                   |  |  |
|      | energy p<br>turbines.             |                   | rom water                             | (b) ene                 | e <mark>rgy produced</mark>       | from windmills.                                    |  |
|      |                                   |                   | xist on the roofs of                  |                         | ergy produced<br>nzene and nati   |  |  |
| (37) |                                   | uced fro          | m flowing wate                        |                         |                                   |  |  |
| (a)  | called                            |                   |                                       |                         | ·                                 |  |  |
|      | <ul><li>mechanic energy</li></ul> | cal <b>(b)</b>    | <u>hydroelectric</u><br><u>energy</u> | © che                   | emical energy                     | d kinetic energy.                                  |  |
| (38) | All of the fol                    | lowing a          | re examples of                        | renewab                 | le energy res                     | sources, except                                    |  |
|      | fossil fu                         | el (b)            | waterfalls.                           | © wi                    | nd                                | d sunlight.  |  |
| (39) | Greenhouse                        | s allow f         | armers to plant                       | crops tha               | at only grow                      | in   |  |
|      | polar clin                        | nate (b)          | warm climate.                         |                         | ence of                           | absence of water.                                  |  |



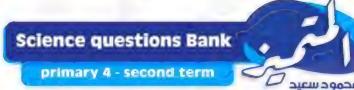




| 40          | The wind movement hasener   | gy which moves the windmill's blades.                                      |  |  |  |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|--|
|             | a kinetic b solar   | © thermal  |  |  |  |
| (41)        | When blades of turbine rotate, it ger                                       | erateenergy  |  |  |  |
|             | a <u>electrical</u> b solar   | © chemical   |  |  |  |
| (42)        | Solar water heater changesen  | ergy intoenergy  |  |  |  |
|             | electrical – b solar – sound  | © electrical – sound   |  |  |  |
| (a)         | Circinal  | to weather factors such as air or water,                                   |  |  |  |
| 43)         |   | process.   |  |  |  |
|             | a weathering b deposition   | © transfer   |  |  |  |
| (44)        | Dissolving metals forming rocks is an                                       | example for  |  |  |  |
|             | mechanical weathering by weathering.  | deposition in rivers. chemical weathering                                  |  |  |  |
| (45)        | Which of the following indicates the  | occurrence of chemical weathering  |  |  |  |
|             | process?  Water freezes and increases in size,                              | Mixing the acidic water with rocks, and                                    |  |  |  |
|             | helping breaking down the rocks.  | dissolving parts of them.  |  |  |  |
|             | Trees' roots grow extensively in rocks                                      | Collision of rocks between each other                                      |  |  |  |
|             | cracks, leading to their breaking down.                                     | in a fast-flowing water stream.  |  |  |  |
| (46)        | Which of the following is not an exam                                       | mple of erosion?   |  |  |  |
|             | The river carries the clay deposits to                                      | The movement and accumulation of   |  |  |  |
|             | The sea waves transfer sand and soil  | sand grains to form sand barrier.  The dissolving of minerals in rocks due |  |  |  |
|             | crumbs from the shore to the sea.   | to water that goes through it.   |  |  |  |
| <b>(47)</b> | When rocks break down into small p  | ieces, this indicates the occurrence                                       |  |  |  |
|             | of process.  mechanical chemical  | erosion by   |  |  |  |
|             | weathering weathering   | water  |  |  |  |
| 48)         | The rapid flow of river water leads to When it slows down, it transfers som | · ·  |  |  |  |
|             | then process occurs.  | e sediment to new places, and  |  |  |  |
|             | a deposition b erosion  | © weathering   |  |  |  |
| 49          | Rush flow of water that carries sands                                       | during deposition process leads to   |  |  |  |
|             | a chemical weathering of lime rocks.  | b smoothing rough edges of rocks.  |  |  |  |
|             | erosion of sedimentary rocks layers.  | dissolving metals forming rocks.   |  |  |  |
| 50          | Forming red rust in sedimentary rock  | s is evidence of occurring process.  |  |  |  |
| 0           | a erosion of sedimentary rocks  | (b) mechanical weathering  |  |  |  |
|             | chemical weathering   | d transfer and deposit of crumbs   |  |  |  |
| (51)        | Nile River Delta in Egypt is formed du                                      |  |  |  |  |
|             | a chemical b erosion weathering   | mechanical deposition deposition   |  |  |  |



| <b>52</b>    | Pulling sand away from beaches by sea waves, is considered as an exa of |   |            |                            |                     |                            | s an example |                          |  |
|--------------|---|---|------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--|
|              | (1)   | mechanical weathering.                                      | <b>b</b>   | chemical<br>weathering     | © erc               | osion                      | <b>d</b>     | deposition               |  |
| (53)         | Wh  | en a river me   | ets a      | sea or an ocean,           | , a                 | is forme                   | d.           |                          |  |
|              | <b>(a)</b>  | canyon  | <b>(b)</b> | volcano                    | © m                 | ountain                    | <b>d</b>     | delta                    |  |
| (54)         | Wh  | en water free   | ezes,      | it expands. This           |                     |                            |              |                          |  |
|              | (2)   | it will<br>evaporate  | <b>b</b>   | its temperature increases. | its                 | volume<br>creases          | <b>(d)</b>   | its volume<br>decreases. |  |
|              |   | _   | oken       | weathered rocks            | s at mo             | <mark>untainsides</mark> o | ccur         | s by the effec           |  |
| (55)         | of  |   | <b>(b)</b> | freezing of water.         | © <u>Ea</u>         | rth's gravity.             | <b>d</b>     | chemical<br>weathering   |  |
|              | * Th  | ne d <mark>ropp</mark> ing d                                | of se      | diments in a new           | place,              | is known as                |              | -                        |  |
|              | (1)   | weathering  | <b>(b)</b> | deposition.                | © fre               | eezing                     | <b>d</b>     | erosion                  |  |
| 56           | The   |   | rock       | s into smaller par         |                     | _                          | ing          | their                    |  |
|              | (1)   | mechanical<br>weathering                                    | <b>(b)</b> | chemical<br>weathering.    | © de                | position                   | <b>d</b>     | erosion.                 |  |
|              | Lich  | nen <mark>s p</mark> roduce                                 |            | on rocks that d            | issolve             | minerals four              | nd in        | these rock               |  |
| (57)         | (3)   | oxygen  | <b>(b)</b> | acids                      | © wa                | ater                       | <b>d</b>     | rain                     |  |
|              | All   | the following   | are        | processes that ca          | in char             | ige the Earth'             | s sui        | face,                    |  |
| (58)         | exc   | ept   |            |                            |                     |                            |              |                          |  |
|              |   | digestion   | <b>(b)</b> | erosion                    | © W                 | eathering                  |              | deposition               |  |
|              | Lim   | estone caves  | are        | formed due to th           | e comb              | <mark>oination of</mark>   |              |                          |  |
| (59)         | (1)   | dissolved<br>minerals.                                      | <b>b</b>   | red-colored rusts.         | © livi              | ing organisms.             | <b>d</b>     | acid rains.              |  |
|              | *Th   | e formation of  | of ca      | nyons takes                | •••••               |                            |              |                          |  |
| 60           | (3)   | few minutes.  | <b>(b)</b> | few hours.                 | © fe                | w days                     | <b>d</b>     | many years               |  |
|              | *W  | *When a river that carries sediments meet a sea, is formed. |            |                            |                     |                            |              |                          |  |
|              | (2)   | a layer of<br>sedimentary<br>rock                           | <b>b</b>   | a triangle-shaped delta    |                     | mall sand<br>ne            | <b>(d)</b>   | a large sand<br>dune     |  |
| (61)         | Mo  | ving of sedim   | ents       | from a place to a          | nothe               | r represents               |              | process.                 |  |
|              | <b>(a)</b>  | _   |            | photosynthesis             |                     | •                          | <b>(d)</b>   | deposition               |  |
| 62           |   |   |            | orth of Egypt sinc         | _                   |                            | s evi        | •                        |  |
|              | _   | sence of  |            |                            |                     | •                          |              |                          |  |
| Vext Concept | (1)   | formation of t<br>River Delta in                            |            | ay forming Nile<br>ot.     | <b>b</b> <u>roc</u> | ck formation of            | Wadi         | Al-Hitan.                |  |
|              | <b>©</b>  | Formation of Sinia.   | the c      | olored valleys in          | d for               | mation of the N            | lile va      | alley in Egypt.          |  |



|             |  |   |            |   |                                  | محمود سعتد ر               |  |  |  |
|-------------|--|---|------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| (63)        | Which of the followi   | ng accurately ind                       | licat      | es the erosion p  | roces                            | ss?                        |  |  |  |
|             | Sands carve rocks into new shapes.   | changing them                           | <b>(b)</b> | Sand dunes form   | a barr                           | ier to the wind.           |  |  |  |
|             | ^  |   |            | Accumulate of Earth's materials due to erosion factors. |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
| 64          | Most valleys are forn  | ned due to                              |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | water deposition of many sediments   |   |            | (b) chemical weathering of steep surfaces.              |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | • water erosion of m   | water erosion of many sediments and     |            |   | = accumulation of day in average |                            |  |  |  |
|             | transferring them far away.  |   |            | flowing water meets stable water.                       |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
| (65)        | Steep valleys formed   | due to following                        | wa         | ter erosion are c                                       | alled                            |                            |  |  |  |
|             | (a) canyons (b)  | sand dunes.                             | (C)        | hills   | <b>d</b>                         | delta                      |  |  |  |
| (66)        | The formation of sar   | nd dunes in Easte                       | rn D       | esert in Egypt is                                       | due                              | to the                     |  |  |  |
|             | movement of  | *                                       |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             |  | winds                                   |            | waves   | (d)                              | torrents                   |  |  |  |
| <b>(67)</b> | A triangular landform formed from very fine bits of sand and clay that formed due to flow of river into the sea is a |   |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | 0  |   |            | sand dunes  | <b>(d)</b>                       | valley                     |  |  |  |
|             | •  |   |            |   |                                  | •                          |  |  |  |
|             | The oldest rocks layer   | ers in formation in                     | 1 W c      | idi Al-Hitan incit                                      | iae                              | clay and                   |  |  |  |
| (68)        | Nile River     Delta   | turtle's fossils.                       | <b>©</b>   | layers comprise animals' caves.                         | <b>(d)</b>                       | sediment from soil layers. |  |  |  |
| 69          | Which of the following geological landforms are formed due to deposition   |   |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | process?   |   |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | (a) Wadi Al-Hitan and colored canyons.   |   |            | Wadi Al-Hitan and Nile River Delta.                     |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | © Sand dunes and colored canyons. @ Nile River Delta and colored canyon.   |   |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
| (70)        | At the convergence of flowing river water that carries sediments with the sea, landform which is called is formed.   |   |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | _  | sand dunes                              |            | dams  |                                  | canyons                    |  |  |  |
|             |  |   | _          |   | en o                             | canyons                    |  |  |  |
|             | Most canyons are formed due to erosion. What the first step of forming canyons?                                      |   |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | Water must move  | The land must lie in an area with exces |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | formation that has cracked areas allowing rock to erode.   |   |            | (b) water, beside humidity for breaking down the rocks. |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | \\/\ater must freeze in the cracks of  |   |            | A crack must be formed in earth's crust                 |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | the rock for eroding the rocks. to allow water to follow through.  |   |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
| <b>(72)</b> | Which of the following landforms is steep and formed due to power of   |   |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | flowing water erosic  Plains  B  |   |            | Canyons   |                                  | Mountains                  |  |  |  |
|             | 0  |   |            | <u>Canyons</u>  | •                                | Mountains                  |  |  |  |
| <b>(73)</b> | The presence of sand dunes or the deposits in a region, tells us that they are  weathered and                        |   |            |   |                                  |                            |  |  |  |
|             | a Eroded in their place.   | weathered in their place.               | <b>©</b>   | eroded in another place.                                | <b>d</b>                         | eroded in their place.     |  |  |  |

|             |  |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            | مصوف مصتت             |
|-------------|--|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 74          | The shape of the valley depends upon all of the following factors, except  |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | (a)  | type of rocks.             | <b>(b)</b> | speed of the river.               | <b>©</b>                    | size of rocks.             | <b>d</b>   | size of the river     |
| (75)        | A ca   | anyon may b                | e for      | med due to the e                  |                             |                            |            |                       |
| 0           | <b>a</b>   | erosion and deposition.    | <b>b</b>   | weathering and erosion.           | <b>©</b>                    | weathering and deposition. | <b>(d)</b> | deposition only.      |
| (76)        | The main difference between valleys and canyons is that valleys have       |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | (1)  | are very<br>high.          | <b>(b)</b> | steep slope walls.                | <b>©</b>                    | have great<br>depth.       | <b>d</b>   | vertical walls        |
| 77)         | The rainwater gather in small streams due to the downhill.                 |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | pushing force of gravity   |                            |            | <b>b</b> pulling force of gravity |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | pushing force of friction  |                            |            |                                   | d pulling force of friction |                            |            |                       |
| (78)        | A canyon can be formed by the effect of                                    |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | (1)  | water only.                | <b>(b)</b> | wind only.                        | <b>©</b>                    | water and wind.            | (1)        | water and sunlight.   |
| 79          | When a rock blocks the path of flying sand, a may be formed.               |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | (1)  | <u>dune</u>                | <b>(b)</b> | river                             | 0                           | valley                     | <b>d</b>   | canyon                |
| 80          | A ca   | an <mark>yon</mark> may ta | ake        | of ye                             | ars t                       | o be formed.               |            |                       |
|             | (1)  | hundreds                   | <b>(b)</b> | tens                              | <b>©</b>                    | millions                   | <b>d</b>   | couple                |
| (81)        | If the rain falls over a small canyon for several times per year,          |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | (1)  | its depth<br>increases     | <b>(b)</b> | its depth<br>decreases.           | <b>©</b>                    | it becomes flat            | <b>d</b>   | it is not be affected |
| <b>82</b>   | When the force of wind blowing, the sand travels for a longer distance.    |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | (1)  | decreases                  | <b>(b)</b> | becomes zero                      | <b>©</b>                    | doesn't change             | <b>d</b>   | increases             |
| (83)        | Geologists are scientists who study  |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | (1)  | plants                     | <b>(b)</b> | animals                           | <b>©</b>                    | human body.                | <b>d</b>   | rocks                 |
| (84)        | Del  | tas are forme              | d w        | nen the speed of                  | rive                        | r water                    | ••         |                       |
| 0           | <b>a</b>   | increases                  | <b>(b)</b> | decreases                         | <b>©</b>                    | doesn't change.            | <b>d</b>   | become faster.        |
| (85)        | can erode valleys and form canyons across them.                            |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
| 0           | <b>(a)</b>   | Rivers                     | <b>(b)</b> | Mountains                         | <b>(c)</b>                  | Dunes                      | <b>(d)</b> | Rocks                 |
| 86          | The large skeletons of whales that are present in Wadi Al-Hitan considered |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | as an example of   |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | (1)  | fossils                    | <b>(b)</b> | rocks                             | <b>©</b>                    | sediments                  |            | formations            |
| <b>(87)</b> | When the water of a river travels downhill on a steep slope, its speed     |                            |            |                                   |                             |                            |            |                       |
|             | (2)  | stays<br>constant          | <b>b</b>   | decreases to half.                | <b>©</b>                    | decreases to quarter.      | <b>(1)</b> | increases             |
| 88          | The  | process of ca              | arvin      | g the rock into d                 | iffei                       | ent shapes by w            | ind        | blowing is            |
|             |  | deposition                 | <b>(b)</b> | erosion                           | <b>©</b>                    | transportation.            |            | weathering            |

#### **QUESTION 02**

#### Complete using words between brackets

- When you turn on a light bulb, the electrical energy travels through ...... until reaching the bulb. (Plastic - wires)
- The produced ..... energy doesn't help the blender do its job. (sound - kinetic)
- When a piece of coal is burnt, ...... energy is produced. (Potential - thermal)
- 4 To keep playing with the toy car, we have to ...... the batteries. (replace- heat)
- 5 ...... is considered as the main resource of energy on Earth's surface. (The sun - Natural gas)
- The power source for the electric fan is ....... (wind-electricity)
- The output of solar panels is..... (light electricity)
- 6 7 8 The electric heater transforms..... energy into heat energy (radio – <u>electric</u>)
- 9 While playing guitar, the .... energy changes into sound energy (potential - kinetic)

#### **OUESTION 03**

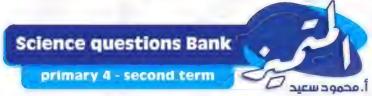
#### Put $(\sqrt{})$ or (x) or the following statements:

- 1 Mars is located a few meters away from Earth
- The energy chain of a burning candle is: chemical energy 2 converted into thermal energy & light energy
- 3 Mars Curiosity can be operated from a distance
- 4 There is a stored chemical energy inside the food we eat.
- (5) The power source for the electric fan is wind
- (6) Plants need sunlight to grow. There is energy loss when energy is transformed from one form to
- 7 another.
- 8 Both electric bulb and electric heater produce thermal energy
- When pedalling a bike, the chemical energy in your body changes 9 to kinetic energy.
- (10) Energy cannot be transformed from one form to another.
- The produced sound energy helps the hair dryer to do its (11) function.
- We cannot create a new form of energy, and also, we cannot (12) destroy an existed form of energy





| 13                 | Curiosity is a robotic vehicle that is designed to explore the surface of moon  | *            |
|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 14                 | The power source for the solar panel is electricity                             | ×            |
| 15                 | The energy produced when operating the gas oven is electrical energy            | ×            |
| 16<br>Next Design  | As the speed of the car increases, the amount of used fuel decreases            | ×            |
| 17                 | Biofuel is one of non-renewable resources of energy.                            | ×            |
| 18                 | The sun is the primary source of forming both biofuel and fossil fuel.          | $\checkmark$ |
| 19                 | The movement of a generator in electric power station produces potential energy | ×            |
| 20                 | Wind energy will run out faster than natural gas                                | ×            |
| 21                 | Natural gas is a form of fuels that can be used in generating electrical energy | <b>✓</b>     |
| 22                 | We can make a liquid fuel from grass and wood chips                             | $\checkmark$ |
| 23                 | Turning off lights that we do not need is a way to conserve electricity         | <b>✓</b>     |
| 24                 | Both coal and wood produce energy when they are burned                          | <b>\</b>     |
| 25                 | Oil, natural gas and coal can be used to produce hydroelectric energy.          | <b>✓</b>     |
| 26                 | Turning off lights that we do not need, is a way to conserve electricity.       | <b>✓</b>     |
| 27                 | Burning of fossil fuel inside electric power station produces potential energy  | · <b>X</b>   |
| 28                 | We can make liquid biofuel from wood chips and grass                            | <b>✓</b>     |
| 29<br>Next General | Windmills can do their job all the time as the wind never stops blowing.        | <b>*</b>     |
| 30                 | Both modern wind turbines and old windmills are used to generate electricity    | ×            |
| 31                 | Looking directly at the sun is very dangerous.                                  |              |
| 32                 | The flow of water can be controlled to generate electricity in dams             |              |
| 33                 | Turbines convert kinetic energy into electrical energy                          | $\checkmark$ |
| 34                 | Plants need sunlight to grow.   | <b>✓</b>     |
| 35                 | We use solar energy to preserve food.   | ***          |
| 36                 | Electricity generated from water is called hydroelectricity.                    | <b>✓</b>     |
| 37                 | Water is one of the sources of electricity production in Egypt                  | <b>✓</b>     |
|                    |   |              |



|             |  | zīem 20020   |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| 38          | The electricity produced by water is known as electromagnetic energy.            | *            |
| 39<br>Nezro | All physical factors of mechanical weathering lead to breaking                   | <b>✓</b>     |
| 40          | Nile delta is a triangle-shaped mass of mud and other sediments.                 | <b>\</b>     |
| 41          | Blowing of wind and flooding of water play an important role in erosion process. | <b>✓</b>     |
| 42          | When water freezes, its volume decreases.  | ×            |
| 43          | Sedimentary rocks are formed in a short period of time                           | ×            |
| 44          | The surface of the Earth changes from time to time.                              | <b>\</b>     |
| 45          | When iron in rocks rusts, the rock becomes more stronger.                        | ×            |
| 46          | Wind can be considered one of the factors that cause weathering                  | $\checkmark$ |
| 47          | Sea waves may cause erosion of beaches.  | <b>\</b>     |
| 48          | Limestone caves are formed by the action of mechanical weathering.               | ×            |
| 49          | Strong wind and hurricanes carry sand grains for a short distance                | **           |
| 50          | There are many types of sediments like sand, rocks and soil.                     | $\checkmark$ |
| <b>(51)</b> | Nile River Delta has a rectangular shape.  | ×            |
| <b>(52)</b> | A canyon may be formed due to the effect of wind weathering and erosion          | <b>✓</b>     |
| 53          | Sand dunes are the landform that can be seen in both beach and sandy desert.     | <b>✓</b>     |
| 54          | The river movement can take the rocks away around mountains                      | <b>✓</b>     |
| 55          | Both canyons and valleys often have river in their bottom.                       | <b>✓</b>     |
| 56          | The separated layers of sedimentary rocks are called sediments                   | *            |
| <b>(57)</b> | Wadi Rum in Jordan is an example of dune.  | ×            |
| 58          | Wind cannot break down rocks.  | ×            |
| 59          | The Grand Canyon in USA is very large and steep.                                 | <b>\</b>     |
| 60          | Sand travels for a short distance when wind blows with a great force.            | ×            |
| 61          | A canyon is formed due to the effect of water stream on a flat land.             | <b>✓</b>     |
| 62          | Wadi Al-Hitan has always looked as it does now                                   |              |
| 63          | Rivers cause less erosion of rocks than small streams.                           | <b>*</b>     |
| 64          | Sand dunes are formed by erosion only.   | **           |

| 65       | Deltas are formed as a result of deposition   | <b>✓</b> |
|----------|---|----------|
| 66       | A canyon may take one year only to be formed.   | **       |
| 67       | The Grand Canyon took short period of time to be formed.  | ×        |
| 68       | Wadi Al-Hitan is called by this name due to the presence of fossils of large skeletons of whales. | <b>√</b> |
| 69       | Canyon is a type of dunes which has steep sides   | ×        |
| 70       | Wind can pick up sand grains in forming sand dunes.   | 1        |
| <u>n</u> | At Wadi Al-Hitan, the oldest rocks are found at the top of the layers                             | **       |
| 72       | The Nile River pour its water in the Red Sea.   | ×        |
|          | ALIFECTION OF COMPUTATION AND CONTRACTOR  |          |

#### **QUESTION 04**

#### Complete the following sentences

- 1 The energy can be <u>changed</u> from one form to another.
- 2 In any energy chain, some of the energy is lost in the form of heat
- The electric lamp converts <u>electric</u> energy into light and heat energy.
- The mobile phone converts chemical energy stored in its batteries into <a href="light">light</a> energy and <a href="sound">sound</a> energy.
- \*When you ride a bicycle, the <u>chemical</u> energy stored in your body is converted into <u>kinetic</u> energy which causes the bicycle to move.
- \*On Mars planet, Curiosity robot can be operated by using <u>solar</u> energy from sunlight that is converted into <u>electric</u> energy used to recharge its batteries.
- 7 To operate an electrical mixer, we use <u>electric</u> energy
- \*Coal or natural gas is burned in a power plant to produces thermal energy that used to generate electrical energy
- (9) Coal and oil can be used in electric power stations to generate electricity.
- \*We can use some forms of fuel such as wood and coal in warming houses.
- Turbines in electric power stations are turned by steam and they produce <a href="kinetic">kinetic</a> energy to run the <a href="generator">generator</a> of the electric power stations.
- The electric generator changes <u>kinetic</u> energy into <u>electric</u> energy
- (13) Gasoline is burned inside a car engine to produce thermal energy.
- Wood chips and grass can be used to make a liquid biofuel.
- To avoid air pollution, we must use <u>renewable</u> resources of energy such as water.

- We can use solar energy in cooking by using curved mirror which collect and focus sun light onto metal pots to heat them.
- When the wind turbines rotate <u>kinetic</u> energy is converted into <u>electric</u> energy.
- 18 Renewable energy resources include wind, water and sun
- Both wind and water movement produce <u>kinetic</u> energy that is used to rotate turbines to generate <u>electric</u> energy
- When we expose our bodies to the sun, we feel warm.

#### **QUESTION 05**

#### Write the scientific term

- A robot vehicle that can be controlled from a distance and is used to explore the surface of mars
- The form of energy that is stored in battery of a remote-control toy cars.
- 3 The wasted energy of a computer.
- The energy produced from playing the guitar.
- 5 The energy produced from a battery.
- A device used to convert electrical energy into light energy.
- Energy that always produced due to friction
- 8 Energy can neither be created nor destroyed, but only converted from one form to another.
- A kind of energy that is produced from the electrical heater and burning coal
- The main sources of energy for most forms of energies on Earth.
- A panel designed to absorb the sun energy to produce heat or generate electricity.
- The energy that is produced from the blender and helps it in doing its job.
- A liquid that stores the chemical energy and it is extracted from the fuel to move the car.
- It is any substances which produces thermal energy on burning.
- Natural resources of energy that takes a very long period of time to be formed.

mars rover curiosity robot

chemical energy

heat

sound energy

electrical energy

(light bulb) Electric bulb

thermal energy

law of conservation of energy

thermal energy

sun

solar panel

kinetic energy

gasoline

fuel

non-renewable energy resources

#### **Science questions Bank**





| 16 | *It is a type of fossil fuel that is produced from dead |
|----|---|
|    | marine animals.   |

oil - natural gas

\*It is a form of biofuel, which can be made from some types of plants such as grass and wood chips

liquid fuel

\*It is the main source of most forms of energy on the Earth's surface.

the sun

\*The energy produced when the wood of trees is burned.

thermal energy

\*They are fuels that are produced from remains of dead animals and plants under the Earth's surface.

fossil fuels

\*It is the system that its tissue is damaged due to breathing big amount of cars smog.

respiratory system

\*It is a type of fossil fuel that is produced from remains of dead plants under the effect of extreme heat and pressure.

Coal

\*It is a type of fossil fuel that is produced from dead marine animals.

oil

\*The device in the electric power station, that turns kinetic energy into electrical energy.

generator

\*The increase of Earth's temperature, as a result of burning fossil fuels.

Global warming

\*The energy resources that include wind energy and water energy.

renewable energy resources

\*A turbine in which the kinetic energy of moving water is used to generate hydroelectric energy.

Water turbine

\*Natural resources of energy, that take a short period of time to be renewed.

renewable energy resources

\*An energy that is generated from windmills and is transmitted through wires to houses and factors.

electric energy

\*A process in which water changes into water vapor

evaporation

\*A type of electrical energy generated by water turbines in dams.

hydroelectric

\*Type of mirror that used to collect and focus sunlight onto metal pots to heat them and cook food inside

convergent (concave) mirror

\*A build on the river that controls the flow of water and increases the potential energy of water.

Dam

\*A turbine that converts the energy of falling water into electrical energy

water turbine

\*The process in which the water of rivers evaporates, then condenses forming clouds and turn back to rivers through rainfalls

water cycle

#### **Science questions Bank**





| (36) | Process in which rocks are broken down into smaller  |
|------|--|
|      | particles.   |
|      | *IA is a Assault of the Alexander of the |

weathering

\*It is a type of weathering through which acids of lichens dissolve minerals of rocks.

Chemical weathering

\*It is the breaking down of rocks due to the effect of rocks due to the effect of physical factors like wind, water, plant roots and temperature

Mechanical weathering

\*Process in which small broken rocks move from a place to another by the help of wind or water

erosion

\*The disappearance of a sandcastle as a result of its hitting with the sea waves

Erosion of sand castle

\*Process in which the sediments are dropped in a new location by the action of wind, water and gravity.

deposition

\*It is a process through which water forming ice in cracks of rocks.

Freezing process

They are deep valleys carved by flowing water.

Canyon

\*A fan-shaped (triangular) mass of sediment that is formed where a river enters a larger body of water like seas

delta

\*They are small solid materials such as sand, soil and small rocks that carried by water to another place.

sediments

(46) A hill of sand created by the wind.

Sand dune

\*Part of plant grows inside cracks of rocks causing its weathering

Plant root

\*A gas in air combines with iron of some rocks and causes its weakness.

oxygen

\*The force that pulls down broken weathered rocks at mountain sides

gravity

\*They are tiny, like plants, live on rocks and produce acid as they grow

lichens

\*They are lowland areas in between mountains and have gently sloped sides around rivers

valleys

\*It is a special type of valleys which its sides are steep

Canyon

\*It is the landform that is formed by the effect of weathering and erosion due to wind, water or other factors.

Canyon

\*It is a very large and steep canyon which is found in United States of America.

Grand canyon

51



It is the process by which the wind carves the rocks into different shapes.

**Erosion process** 

56 They are scientists who study rocks.

**Geologists** 

A land area that is formed by deposition process when a river enters a lake or a sea

Delta

It is the landform that is formed by erosion and deposition of sand in sandy desert environment

Sand dunes

The two processes that have the main role in the formation of canyon.

Weathering and erosion

#### **OUESTION 06**

#### Give reason .....?

1 A toy car needs battery to move.

Because chemical energy (stored in battery) → electrical energy → kinetic energy which makes toy car move

2 Sound energy of hair dryer considered as wasted energy

Because it doesn't help hair dryer to do its main function

When we use soap dispenser some energy change happens

Potential energy stored in spring change into kinetic energy

Mars rover curiosity was operated for long period of time on Mars without any need to be recharged.

Because solar panels use sun light to recharge its batteries

5 There is a change of energy when burning wood.

Chemical energy (stored inside wood) changed into thermal energy

**6** When you rub your hands, you feel warm.

Kinetic energy changed into thermal energy

7 Thermal energy of mobile considered as wasted energy

Because it doesn't help mobile to do its main function

8 Not all the energy that enters the energy chain reaches the device completely.

Because some of energy wasted in the form of heat

Gasoline is burned inside a car engine
When gasoline burned it produce Thermal energy,
Thermal energy change into kinetic energy which cause car move



- Wind considered as renewable resources of energy

  Because it replaced quickly as we need it
- (1) Coal considered as non-renewable resources of energy Because it used at a rate faster than they renewed
- Smog of cars are very dangerous to human health.

  Because it causes irrigation of human's eyes and lungs
- Fossil fuels cannot be replaced as quickly as they are used

  Because it takes millions of years to form
- Generator are important in electric power stations

  Because it changes kinetic energy into electrical energy
- The fuel is very important for different means of transportation.

  Because fuel is burned inside the engines to produce thermal energy,

  Thermal energy change into kinetic energy which cause car move
- Using wood as a fuel has negative effects on the environment

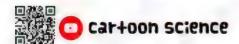
  Because cutting tree cause deforestation
- Farmers must decrease the use of pesticides

  Because it causes pollution of water and soil
- We must turn off lights that we are do not need
  To conserve electricity
- We feel warm at night when sun is not visible in the sky

  Because atmosphere, land and water absorb thermal energy from sun
- Dams are built on rivers

  To control water flow and increase the potential energy of water to generate electricity
- Humans used windmills and watermills from hundreds of years ago
  To grind grains to make flour
- Kinetic energy of wind affects the speed of wind turbine blades rotation Because when kinetic energy of wind increase, the blades rotate faster, wind turbine generate more electricity
- Water turbines are placed in waterfalls areas

Because kinetic energy of water rotate turbine and generate electricity





Rusting of iron of some rocks

Because of reaction between iron and oxygen of air

- Erosion and deposition are linked processes.

  Because deposition is a process of laying down of sediments after its erosion
- Water play an important role in the formation of limestone caves.

  Because water dissolves minerals in rocks then these dissolved minerals combine forming new shapes
- The Earth's surface is always changing

  Because of weathering, erosion, deposition process by effect of water, wind and temperature change
- Lichens cause breaking down rocks

  Because lichens produce acids that dissolve minerals of rock and break it down
- Plant roots play important role in mechanical weathering.

  When rot grows inside the crack of rock, the crake become wider and rock break down
- Plants of wetland areas help in formation of deltas.

  Because they help in increasing the rate of deposition process
- The oldest rock layers of Wadi Al-Hitan contain fossils of whales.

Because in the past, a deep sea was existed at Wadi Al-Hitan

- Trees and other plants are growing on both sides of small canyons.

  Due to flow of water stream which is needed by plants to grow
- Geologists study the layers of sediment in rock formations.

  To know how is the landscapes looked like in the past
- Geologists study the layers of rocks in the canyon walls.
  To learn about kinds of living things existed there long ago

#### **OUESTION 07**

What happened if ....?

- 1 Your hand is approached to lighting electric lamp.
  - You will feel warm
- 2 You turn on radio (according to the change of energy)
  Electrical energy change into sound energy



- You turn on electric iron
   electrical energy change into thermal energy
- You turn on television

  Electrical energy changed into sound and light energy
- You use mobile phone for long time (according to wasted energy)
  Some energy is wasted in form of thermal energy
- **6** Battery of toy car run out
  Toy car cannot move so you must recharge it or replace it
- You turn on an electric fan Electric energy changes into kinetic energy
- 8 The change of energy when you burn a piece of wood Chemical energy changes into thermal energy
- Solar panels exposed to sun light

  Solar energy changed into electrical energy
- The remains of marine were buried under the Erath's surface over millions of years.

Oil and natural gas will form

- People increase using wood a fuel
  It causes deforestation (negative effects on the environment)
- Decomposition of remains of sea animals under the Earth's surface Formation of oil
- The car fuel indicator if the amount of gasoline in a car decrease

  The car fuel decrease till the indicator refers to zero and the car stop
- 14) The car fuel run out
  - The car speed decreases till it stops
- it condenses into clouds and rain may fall
- Dams are built on rivers
  potential energy of water increase, when water move potential energy
  change into kinetic energy which rotate turbine and generate electricity
- Wind doesn't blow in an area that contains many modern wind turbines
  The blades of wind turbines don't move and it can't generate electricity
- The kinetic energy of a wind that is applied on the wind turbine increases

the blades rotate faster, wind turbine generate more electricity





Sunlight falls on solar panels
Solar energy changed into electrical energy

Growing of Lichens on rocks

It produces acid that dissolve minerals of rocks and break it down

21) Formation of rust on some rocks

The rock become weak and break down easily

To the shape of canyon after many years

Some parts may break down by the effect of water

23 Sea waves hit sandcastle

After few minutes sand castle will completely disappear

Acid rain falls on rocks

Acids dissolve minerals of rocks and break it down

Plant roots grow inside the crack of rocks

The crack become wider: rock break down

The layers of sedimentary rocks press down over long periods of time

Formation of sedimentary rocks

A flat land, if a water stream flows over it.

Small canyon may be formed

A river stream enters a sea.

A delta may be formed

A river erodes the sediments of a mountain over a long period of time.

A canyon may be formed

#### **QUESTION 08**

#### cross the odd word

1 Food – Battery – Lamp – coal coal

(2) weathering – deposition – evaporation-erosion evaporation

3 Electric heater – electric iron – washing machine – hair drier machine

water – wind – coal – sun coal

Hand mixer – electric heater – hand bell – drum
 heater

6 Gasoline – coal –wind - natural gas wind

acid rain – lichens – oxygen – plant root
(according to type of weathering)

plant root

### **QUESTION 09**

### Match

0

| (A)               | (B)  |  |  |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| Energy            | a solar energy   | 1-   |  |
| Solar heaters     | it does not destroy, but transforms from one form to another | 2-   |  |
| Solar panel input | It is used to heat water using the energy of the sun         | 3-   |  |
|                   | It is used to convert thermal energy into electrical energy  |  |  |
|                   | Energy<br>Solar heaters                                      | Energy  a solar energy it does not destroy, but transforms from one form to another  Solar panel input  c It is used to heat water using the energy of the sun It is used to convert thermal |  |

2

| (A)       | (B)  |
|-----------|--|
| 1 The sun | a It is operated by electricity.                         |
| 2 Benzene | Its light energy changes into chemical energy in plants. |
| 3 The fan | It is a liquid that can be used as a fuel for cars.      |
|           |  |

3

| (A) |                     | (B)                         |    |  |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------------|----|--|
| 1   | Coal                | a Solar energy              | 1- |  |
| 2   | Water               | Non-renewable energy source | 2- |  |
| 3   | Wind turbine output | © Electrical energy         | 3- |  |
|     |                     | d Renewable energy source   |    |  |

4

| (A) |                | (B)  |             |
|-----|----------------|--|-------------|
| 1   | Solar panels   | a use in cooking food by converting solar energy into heat energy. | 1- (        |
| 2   | Curved mirrors | <b>b</b> It was used to grind grain.                               | <b>2</b> -a |
| 3   | Windmills      | use to generate electricity from solar energy                      | 3-b         |
|     |                | Convert kinetic energy into electrical energy.                     |             |

# 

5

|          | (A)                            |            | (B)  |
|----------|--------------------------------|------------|--|
| 1)       | Turbines                       | <b>a</b>   | It was used to grind grain                                       |
| 2        | Greenhouse                     | <b>b</b>   | Convert kinetic energy into electrical energy                    |
| 3        | Windmills                      | C          | It helps to grow crops that only grow in warm climates           |
|          |                                | <b>d</b>   | Non-renewable energy source                                      |
|          |                                | 6          |  |
|          | (A)                            |            | (B)  |
| 1        | The sun                        | <b>a</b>   | from non-renewable energy sources.                               |
| 2        | Coal                           | <b>b</b>   | From Factors affecting the formation of fossil fuels             |
| 3        | Pressure and temperature       | <b>©</b>   | The main energy source on the Earth's surface.                   |
|          |                                | <b>d</b>   | Converting wind energy into electrical energy                    |
|          |                                | 7          |  |
| (A)      |                                |            | (B)  |
| 1        | Natural gas                    | <b>a</b>   | Convert kinetic wind energy into electricity                     |
| 2        | Wind turbines                  | <b>b</b>   | The main source of energy on the Earth's surface                 |
| 3        | Law of conservation of energy  | C          | A non-renewable energy source                                    |
|          |                                | <b>d</b>   | Energy does not destroy, but transforms from one form to another |
|          |                                | 8          |  |
|          | (A)                            |            | (B)  |
| 1        | Fossil fuels                   | <b>a</b>   | One of the ways to conserve fossil fuels                         |
| 2        | Solar Panels                   | <b>(b)</b> | A non-renewable energy source                                    |
| 3        | Turn off appliances and lights | <b>©</b>   | Converting solar energy into electricity.                        |
| <u> </u> | when being outside the home    |            | electricity.   |

| since t | fuestions p   | dilk |  |
|---------|---------------|------|--|
| rimary  | 4 - second te | rm   |  |

|   | (A)        |          | (B)   |     |
|---|------------|----------|---|-----|
| 1 | sand dunes | <b>a</b> | A fan-shaped mass of sediment that is formed where a river enters a larger body of water like seas. | 1-c |
| 2 | canyon     | <b>b</b> | They are deep valleys carved by flowing water.  | 2-b |
| 3 | Delta      | <b>©</b> | it is the land form by erosion and deposition of sand in sandy desert environment                   | 3-a |

10

| (A) |                       | (B)      |   |     |
|-----|-----------------------|----------|---|-----|
| 1   | Deposition            | <b>a</b> | It is a type of weathering through which acids of lichens dissolve minerals of rocks.   | 1-c |
| 2   | Chemical weathering   | <b>b</b> | it is the breaking down of rocks<br>due to the effect of rocks due to<br>the effect of physical factors like<br>wind, water, plant roots and<br>temperature | 2-a |
| 3   | Mechanical weathering | C        | Process in which the sediments are dropped in a new location by the action of wind, water and gravity.  | 3-b |

### QUESTION 10 Correct the underlined words

| 1    | Most of energy chains start with the moon.   | sun           |
|------|--|---------------|
| 2    | We use thermal energy used to play a drum  | kinetic       |
| 3    | To operate an electric mixer, we use sound energy  | electric      |
| 4    | There is a stored thermal energy inside the food we eat  | chemical      |
| (5)  | Mars rover curiosity used to explore Earth planet  | Mars          |
| 6    | Wood is a form of fossil fuel, that can be used in houses.                                     | Biofuel       |
| 1    | In electric power station, <u>wind</u> turns turbines that produce kinetic energy.             | steam         |
| 8    | Fuel is the substance that produces electrical energy on burning                               | thermal       |
| 9    | Generator in the electric power station changes <u>potential</u> energy into electrical energy | kinetic       |
| 10   | Fossil fuel include oil, coal and wood.  | Natural gas   |
| 1    | Water can be used to generate solar energy   | hydroelectric |
| 12   | The moon is the primary source of both biofuel and fossil fuel                                 | The sun       |
| 13)  | Rivers store <u>kinetic</u> energy   | potential     |
| (14) | Water turbine rotate when their blades rotate as wind blow                                     | wind          |



15 Electricity generated by wind turbines is transmitted through wind

wires

Thermal energy and <u>sound</u> energy are produced from the Sun and reach the Earth

(17)

light

Dams are built on rivers to generate sound energy

electrical

The movement of sediments from one place to another is known as weathering.

erosion

19 Shaping the Earth is usually start by <u>deposition</u> process.

weathering

Oxygen in air reacts with iron of some rocks forming green-colored rust

red

When water freezes, its volume decreases

increase

22 Carbon dioxide in the air always causes rust on rocks

oxygen

23 Deltas are formed by weathering process.

deposition

**Dunes** are lowland areas which have gently sloped sides

Valley

#### **QUESTION 11**

#### complete using the words



#### (canyon - delta - chemical - mechanical)

- In <u>chemical</u> weathering the structure of rocks changes due to chemical reactions.
- 2 In the mechanical weathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't change.
- 3 A <u>delta</u> is formed where rivers meet a sea.
- **<u>canyon</u>** is a deep valley carved by flowing water.



#### (Wind - sedimentary rocks - sand grains)

- 1 Blowing of strong wind in the desert may form large sand dunes.
- When layers of sediments mixed with mud and remains of plants and animals and over time these layers pressed down forming sedimentary rocks
- 3 Strong wind and hurricanes carry sand grains for a long distance.



#### (input - Dam - output -concave mirrors - electric)

- 1) In electric heater electric energy is considered as an <u>input</u>energy
- Dam used to control the flow of water and increases the potential energy of water to generate electricity.
- Concave mirrors used to collect and focus sun rays to heat metal pots and cook food
- The energy that is produced from the battery and used to operate a toy car is <u>electric</u> energy.



#### **QUESTION 12**

#### **Answer the following questions**



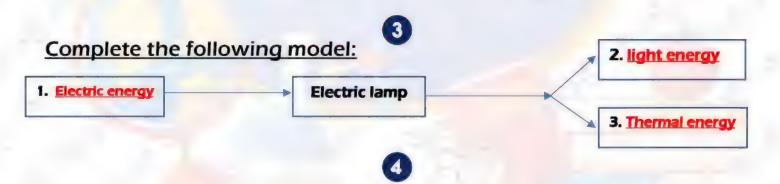
#### Rearrange the following steps to describe how coal is formed.

- **a** The earth surface plants get old and died.
- The remains of the plants were decomposed and covered with sand clay **b**
- Anciently, earth was covered with swamps where plants grow.
- Several layers of clays and sands were deposited on the remains of died plants.
- 000 The buried plants were changed into coal due to the effect of heat and pressure. Answer: c-a-b-d-e

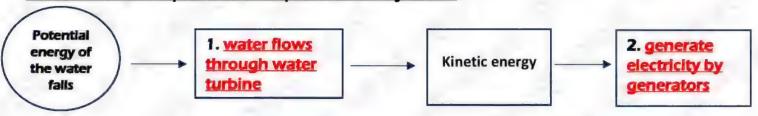
#### Rearrange the following steps to describe processes that cause Earth's surface changes:

(Erosion-Weathering-Deposition)

......Weathering – Erosion – Deposition.....



Complete the following model to describe the hydroelectric energy, and then determine the inputs and outputs of this system?

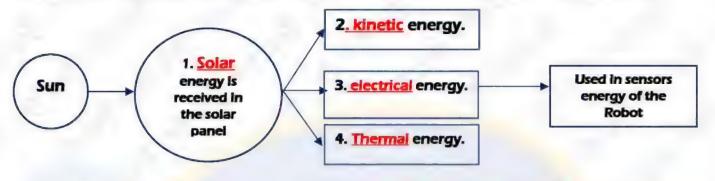


Inputs: potential energy Outputs: <u>electric energy</u>





Complete the following model to describe the energy transformations in the Mars exploration vehicle, and determine the inputs and outputs of this system?



Inputs: solar energy

Outputs: kinetic, electrical and thermal energy



Draw a model showing the energy chain system when using solar panels to light the roads. Define the input and output energies.

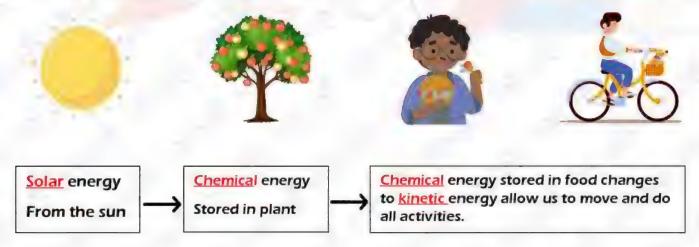


- System inputs: solar energy
- **b** System outputs: <u>light and thermal energy</u>
- What are the conversions of energy in this system?

  Solar energy > electrical energy > light and thermal energy



#### Complete the following energy chain:



primary 4 - second term

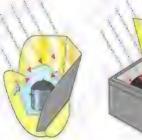


#### The following figure represents a solar oven:

- What is the type of mirrors that used in this device?

  Concave mirror (convergent mirror).
- What is the importance of this device?

  It used to collect and focus sunrays to heat pot and cook food.





#### The following figure represents a solar heater

- The input energy is solar energy
- **b** The output energy is thermal energy





#### Study the opposite figure then complete the following sentences:

- This figure represents dam
- b It controls flow of water and increases the potential energy of water
- © When water fall water turbines rotate, it generates electricity



#### Study the opposite figures then complete the following:







Fig (1)

Fig (2)

Fig (3)

- Figure (1) and (3) changes very slowly while figure (2) changes very quickly
- After some hours, figure (2) disappears completely.



- This figure represents <u>canyons</u> that formed in <u>hundreds</u> of years
- **weathering** and <u>erosion</u> processes help in the formation of it.







#### Study the opposite figures then complete the following:









Fig (1)

Fig (2)

Fig (3)

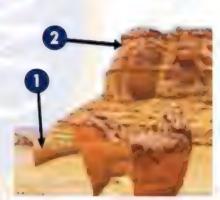
Fig (4)

- Figure (4) represents living organism cause mechanical weathering.
- **b** Figure (1) represents living organism cause chemical weathering.
- Oxygen gas has a bad effect on rocks in figure (3).
- Oxygen gas has a bad effect on rocks in figure (3).



#### Study the opposite figures then complete the following:

- (a) This place contained a (river-sea) in the past.
- **b** The oldest rocks are found in number (1-2)
- © Fossils of turtles exist in (1-2)



#### تم بحمد الله ،

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم " إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ إِنَّا لَا نُضِيعُ أَجْرَ مَنْ أَحْسَنَ عَمَلًا " صدق الله العظيم

## Revision on (Concept 3.1):- Device & Energy

| Complete the following sentences:                            |         |           |      |
|--|---------|-----------|------|
| 1. Thechanges electric energy into sound energy.             |         |           |      |
| 2. The electric heater consumesenergy and produces           |         | energy    |      |
| 3. Electric energy is the energyin a TV.                     |         |           |      |
| 4. When your cell phone is out of charge, you must rechan    | ge its. |           | . to |
| operate it again.  |         |           |      |
| 5. A battery storesenergy inside it, while it produc         | ces     | ener      | gy.  |
| 6. It takes a spacecraft aboutor more to reach Ma            | rs' sur | face.     |      |
| 7. In the electric heaterenergy is considered as input       | ut ene  | rgy, whil | e    |
| thermal energy is considered anenergy.                       |         |           |      |
| 8. The washing machine changesenergy into                    |         |           |      |
| andenergies.   |         |           |      |
| 9. In any energy chain some of energy is lost in the form of | f       |           |      |
| 10. The electric lamp convertsenergy into light              | and he  | eat.      |      |
| 2 Put (√) or (x)   |         |           |      |
| 1. Energy can't be changed from one form to another.         | (       | )         |      |
| 2. TV consumes electric energy.                              | (       | )         |      |
| 3. TV and cellular phones produce light energy only.         | (       | )         |      |
| 4. Solar cells produce heat energy.                          | (       | )         |      |
| 5. Aspacecraft needs about 6 years to arrive on Mars.        | (       | )         |      |
| 6. Robots on Mars move by special long-term batteries.       | (       | )         |      |
| 7. Energy is neither created nor destroyed but it can be ch  | anged   | <b>.</b>  |      |
|  | ,       | ١         |      |

| Give reason for:-  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. When you press on the spring of soap dispenser, the soap moves upward. (according to the change of energy). |  |  |  |
| 2. When you rub your hands together, you feel warmth.  |  |  |  |
| 3. Not all the energy that enters the energy chain reaches the device completely.                              |  |  |  |
| 4. During running there is a change of energy that takes place inside your body.                               |  |  |  |
| 5. You feel heat , when you put your hand near a lighted light bulb.   |  |  |  |
| 6. Mars Curiosty rover need a source of energy.  |  |  |  |
| 4 What happens if?   |  |  |  |
| 1. you switch on an electric bulb  |  |  |  |
| 2. you rub your hand. (according to the change of energy)  |  |  |  |
| 3. The charge of remote controlled toy car batteries is running out.   |  |  |  |
| 4. Solar calculators were exposed to the sunlight.   |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

| <b>5</b> Choose the corre                  | ct answer:  |
|--|---|
| 1. The input energy is                     | the energydevice.   |
| a. destroyed                               | b. consumed by  |
| c. produced from                           | d. resulted from  |
| 2. In the washing mad sound energies       | chine, theenergy changes into kinetic and                               |
| a. light                                   | b. electrical   |
| c. thermal                                 | d. potential  |
| 3. You feel warm who energy changes into t | n you rub your hands together, becausehermal energy.                    |
| a. kinetic                                 | b. light  |
| c. electrical                              | d. sound  |
|  | the light energy from the Sun intoenergy which ant in the form of sugar |
| a. sound                                   | b. electrical   |
| c. chemical                                | d. kinetic  |
| 5. Electric wires are n                    | nade of   |
| a. copper.                                 | b. paper,   |
| c. wood.                                   | d. glass.   |
| 6. Which form of ene electric bulb?        | rgy is not used or produced when you turn on an                         |
| a. Electrical.                             | b. Light.   |
| c. Thermal.                                | d. Sound.   |
| 7. Some energy is los a. electrical        | in most device in form ofenergy. b. thermal c. sound d. Kinetic         |

### 6 Write the scientific term:

| <ol> <li>Energy can neither be created nor destroyed, but only<br/>converted from one form to another.</li> </ol> | () |
|---|----|
| 2. The energy used to play a drum.  | () |
| 3. The energy that is stored in both batteries and food   | () |
| <ol><li>The wasted energy when using a mobile phone for a long<br/>time.</li></ol>                                | () |
| 5. The source of energy in some toys that stores chemical energy.   | () |
| 6. A robotic vehicle which is designed to explore the surface of Mars.  | () |
| 7. The main source of energy for most forms of energies on Earth.   | () |

### 7 Study the following figure then amswer the following questions:



- 1. The batteries of figure (.....) are too far from any plugs or stores.
- 2. The batteries if figure (.....) can be charged with electricity.
- 3. The battery of figure (.....) can be replaced by new batteries

## Revision on (Concept 3.2):- About fuel

1 Choose the correct answer:

| 1 is consi                   | dered as the          | e main resource of e   | energy on the Earth's surface           |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| a Gasoline                   | b. The Sun            | c Natural g            | as d. The moon                          |
| 2. All the follo             | owing are re          | newable resources      | of energy, except                       |
| a. natural gas.              | b. water.             | c. the Sun.            | d. wind.                                |
| 3. Ancient per gasoline,     | ople use              | as a form of f         | uel, before discovering                 |
| a. electricity               | b. water              | c. wind                | d. wood                                 |
| 4. Wood is co                | nsidered a            | •••••                  |   |
| a. biofuel.                  | b. fossil fu          | el. c. liquid fu       | el. d. gaseous fuel.                    |
| 5. Coal is forn              | ned under th          | ne Earth's surface fr  | om the remains of                       |
| a. dead anima                | ıls. b. de            | ead plants.            |   |
| c. dead huma                 | ns. d. de             | ead insects.           |   |
| 6. Extreme he role in formin |                       |                        | h's surface has an important            |
| a. glass.                    | b. wind.              | c. fossil fue          | l. d. biofuel.                          |
| 7. All the follo             | owing are fo          | rms of fossil fuel, ex | ксерt                                   |
| a. water.                    | <sub>e</sub> b. coal. | c natural gas.         | d. oil                                  |
| 8. Hydroelect                | ric energy is         | generated from         | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
| a. waterfalls c              | only.                 | b. waterfalls and o    | dams,                                   |
| c. biofuel only              | <b>/</b> .            | d. biofuel and foss    | il fuel                                 |

| 9. The non-renewable resources of energy, taketo be formed. |                   |             |               |                               |     |  |
|---|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----|--|
| a. a short period of time                                   |                   |             | b. a ver      | b. a very long period of time |     |  |
| c. few minutes  |                   |             | d. few        | d. few hours                  |     |  |
| 10  | ls produc         | ed from t   | he decomp     | position of plants or tree    | s.  |  |
| a. Petroleum  |                   | b. Natura   | l gas         |                               |     |  |
| c. coal   |                   | d. Benzer   | ne            |                               |     |  |
| 11. Ethanol is  | produced fr       | om          | ••••••        |                               |     |  |
| a. grass  | b. corn           | c. coal     |               | d. a & b                      |     |  |
| 11. Fossil fuel   | is extracted      | from        | ••••••        | •••••                         |     |  |
| a. mountains  | b.                | forest!     |               |                               |     |  |
| c. rivers   | d.                | undergro    | und earth     |                               |     |  |
| 12is t  | he oldest fu      | el that us  | ed in all the | e world.                      |     |  |
| 1 a. Coal   | b. Wood           |             |               |                               |     |  |
| c. Petroleum  | n d. Natural gas. |             |               |                               |     |  |
| 13  | is an exan        | nple of bio | ofuel         |                               |     |  |
| a. Petroleum  | b. Co             | oal         | c. corn       | b. Natural gas                |     |  |
| 14  | moves t           | the turbin  | es in electi  | ric power stations,           |     |  |
| a. Air  | b. Ste            | eam 🦠 🧏     | c. Water      | d. No correct ans             | wer |  |
| 15. Petroleum oil is considered as asource of energy.       |                   |             |               |                               |     |  |
| a. permanent b. renewable                                   |                   |             |               |                               |     |  |
| c. non-renewable d. no correct answer                       |                   |             |               |                               |     |  |
| 16. Water is co   | onsidered as      | a           | S             | ource of energy.              |     |  |
| a. permanent b. renewable                                   |                   |             |               |                               |     |  |
| c. non-renewa   | ble               | d. no co    | rrect answ    | ver                           |     |  |
|   |                   |             |               |                               |     |  |

| 2 Give reason for:-  |
|--|
| 1. Water and wind are considered as renewable resources of energy.   |
| 2. Coal and gasoline are considered as non-renewable resources of energy.  |
| 3. Using wood of trees as a fuel has negative effects on the environment.  |
| 3 What happens when?   |
| The amount of gasoline in a car decreases  |
| 4 Complete the following sentences:  |
| 1. We can use some forms of fuel such asand in warming houses  |
| 2. Water andare considered from resources of energy, while coal andare from non-renewable resources of energy.           |
| 3. The natural resources that can be replaced shortly after being used are calledresources of energy.                    |
| 4. The natural resources that are consumed at a rate faster than they can be renewed are calledresources of energy.      |
| 5. Different forms of fuel can be classified into two main types which areand  |
| 6. The main source of fuel is the  |
| 7. In electric power station, we use fossil fuel such as oil and natural gas which are considered asresources of energy. |

| 8. The hydroelectric energy is considered asresource of energy, can get it fromand dams to generate electricity.   | and we |  |  |  |
|--|--------|--|--|--|
| 9. When fuel is burned in an electric power station, it produces energy to heat water.   |        |  |  |  |
| 10. The electric generator changesenergy intoer  | nergy. |  |  |  |
| 11. During generating electricity in electric power stations, the hot verboduceswhich is used to turn turbines.  | vater  |  |  |  |
| 5 Correct the underlined words:  |        |  |  |  |
| 1. Fossil fuel include oil, coal and <u>wood</u> .   |        |  |  |  |
| <ol> <li>After death of living organisms, their remains are buried under t<br/>Earth's surface and exposed to extreme pressure and <u>cool</u>.</li> </ol> | he     |  |  |  |
| 3. Hydroelectric energy, is one of <b>non-renewable</b> energy resource  | es.    |  |  |  |
| 4. Moon is the main source of energy on earth.   |        |  |  |  |
| 6 Write the scientific term:   |        |  |  |  |
| 1. It is the main source of most forms of energy on the Earth's surface.   | ()     |  |  |  |
| 2. The form of energy that is produced as a result of burning of wood and coal.  | ()     |  |  |  |
| 3. It is any substance which produces thermal energy on burning.   | ()     |  |  |  |
| 4. Natural resources of energy, that take a short period of time to be renewed.  | ()     |  |  |  |
| 5. Natural resources of energy, that take a very long period of time to be formed.   | ()     |  |  |  |
| 6. It is the main source of most forms of energy on the Earth's surface.   | ()     |  |  |  |
| 7. The form of energy that is produced as a result of burning of wood and coal.  | ()     |  |  |  |
| 8. It is any substance which produces thermal energy on burning.   | ()     |  |  |  |

### Revision on (Concept 3.3):- Renewable energy resources

### 1 Choose the correct answer:

| 1. Coal is the sour            | ce of energy ir                       | ı a                 |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. gas oven                    |                                       | b. fireplace        |                     |
| c. petroleum over              | n                                     | d. solar heater     |                     |
| 2were                          | used to grind g                       | rains.              |                     |
| a. Solar panels                |                                       | b. Windmills        |                     |
| c. Fireplaces                  |                                       | d. Gas ovens        |                     |
| 3. The wind move blades.       | ement has                             | energy which mo     | oves the windmill's |
| a. kinetic                     | b. solar                              |                     |                     |
| c. thermal                     | d. potential                          |                     |                     |
| 4. The solar energ             | gy is converted                       | intoenergy          | in greenhouses.     |
| a. electrical                  | b. sound                              | c. thermal          | d. potential        |
| 5. Greenhouses a               | llow farmers to                       | plant crops that on | ly grow in          |
| a. polar climate.              | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | b. warm climate,    |                     |
| c. absence of sunl             | ight.                                 | d. absence of wate  | r.                  |
| 6. Using curved using the sola |                                       | cooking food is one | of the benefits of  |
| a. paper                       |                                       | b. plastic          |                     |
| c. mirror                      |                                       | d. wooden           |                     |

| 7. Al  | I <b>the following are renev</b><br>a waterfalls.   | vable energy resources <u>except</u><br>b. coal.      |  |  |  |
|--------|---|---|--|--|--|
|        | c. the Sun.   | d. wind.  |  |  |  |
| 8. Kii | netic energy created by windmills.  | movement is used to rotate the blades of              |  |  |  |
|        | a. the moon   | b. stars  |  |  |  |
|        | c water   | d. wind   |  |  |  |
| 9.     | When the windmill blace and generating  | des rotate, this causes wind turbines to rotateenergy |  |  |  |
|        | a. electrical   | b. solar  |  |  |  |
|        | c. chemical   | d. potential  |  |  |  |
| 10.    | The electrical energy is transmitted from windmills to houses through                                   |   |  |  |  |
|        | a. water.   | b. wind.  |  |  |  |
|        | c. coal.  | d. wires.   |  |  |  |
| 11.    | The electrical energy that is transmitted to houses can operate all the following devices <u>except</u> |   |  |  |  |
|        | a. washing machine.   | b. manual mixer.                                      |  |  |  |
|        | c. electric fan.  | d. electric heater.                                   |  |  |  |
| 12.    | Water of rivers stores a  | greatat the top of slopes.                            |  |  |  |
|        | a. kinetic energy   |   |  |  |  |
|        | b .potential energy   |   |  |  |  |
|        | c. electric energy  |   |  |  |  |
|        | d. light energy   |   |  |  |  |
|        |   |   |  |  |  |

| 13. When the water of  | of rivers falls fror | m a high slop  | e                     |  |  |
|--|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| a. potential energy is converted into kinetic energy                 |                      |                |                       |  |  |
| b. kinetic energy is converted into potential energy                 |                      |                |                       |  |  |
| c. potential energy is   | converted into el    | lectric energy | ,                     |  |  |
| d. kinetic energy is co  | nverted into elec    | ctric energy   |                       |  |  |
| 14. Potential energy i   | s converted grad     | dually into ki | netic energy when the |  |  |
| a. dam stops the water   | er                   |                |                       |  |  |
| b. dam allows water t  | o pass               |                |                       |  |  |
| c. water falls from a h  | igh slope            |                |                       |  |  |
| d. b &c  |                      |                |                       |  |  |
| 15. Water flows throu  | ugh turbines in d    | lams to gene   | rateenergy.           |  |  |
| a. electrical  | b potential          |                |                       |  |  |
| c. solar   | d. light             |                |                       |  |  |
| 16. In water turbines, electrical energy.                            | , the er             | nergy of wate  | er is changed into    |  |  |
| a chemical   | b. kinetic           | c thermal      | d. light              |  |  |
| 2 Give reason for:-  |                      |                |                       |  |  |
| 1 The number of windmill blades affect its efficiency.               |                      |                |                       |  |  |
| 2 Kinetic energy affects the speed of windmill rotation.             |                      |                |                       |  |  |
| 3 The direction of wind blow affects the speed of windmill rotation. |                      |                |                       |  |  |

3 Put  $(\sqrt{\ })$  or (x)

| <ol> <li>You can create a thermal energy, when you burn some<br/>pieces of wood.</li> </ol>                               | ( ) |
|---|-----|
| 2. There is a stored chemical energy inside the food we eat.  | ( ) |
| 3. The input energy in a hair dryer is the chemical energy.   | ( ) |
| <ol><li>We can convert the solar energy into different forms of<br/>energy.</li></ol>                                     | ( ) |
| 5. Coal can be used to produce electrical energy.   | ( ) |
| 6. Coal, gasoline and wood are considered as renewable resources of energy  | ( ) |
| 7. The non-renewable resources of energy include coal, gasoline and water.  | ( ) |
| 8. Energy can be changed from one form to another.  | ( ) |
| 9. You feel cold when you approach your hand to an electric bulb.   | ( ) |
| 10. Electric lamps convert electric energy to light energy.   | ( ) |
| 11. Modern windmills are use to crush the grains  | ( ) |
| 12. During the flowing of rivers water downhill, the chemical potential energy of water is converted into kinetic energy. |     |

| 4) Write the scientific term:  |
|--|
| 1. A turbine in which the kinetic energy of moving water is used to generate hydroelectric energy. ()  |
| 2. A process in which water changes into water vapor. ()   |
| 3. The evaporation and condensation of river water, then returning back to rivers through rain falling. ()   |
| 4. It changes the kinetic energy to electric energy. ()  |
| 5. A mill that uses the power of flowing air to generate electricity. (  |
| 6. An energy that is generated from windmills and is transmitted through wires to houses and factories   |
| 7. A Type of electric energy generated by water turbines in dams   |
|  |
| <b>5</b> Correct the underline word:   |
| 1. Water turbines generate electricity by using the energy of wind   |
| movement.  |
|  |
| movement.  |
| movement.  2. The <u>high</u> cost of producing energy in windmill is one of its advantages.  3. The difference in temperature between the hot and cold air causes air to  |
| <ol> <li>movement.</li> <li>The <u>high</u> cost of producing energy in windmill is one of its advantages.</li> <li>The difference in temperature between the hot and cold air causes air to <u>stop.</u></li> <li>During the flowing of rivers water downhill, the <u>chemical potential</u></li> </ol>   |
| <ol> <li>movement.</li> <li>The <u>high</u> cost of producing energy in windmill is one of its advantages.</li> <li>The difference in temperature between the hot and cold air causes air to <u>stop.</u></li> <li>During the flowing of rivers water downhill, the <u>chemical potential</u> <u>energy</u> of water is converted into kinetic energy</li> </ol>                                     |
| <ul> <li>movement.</li> <li>2. The <u>high</u> cost of producing energy in windmill is one of its advantages.</li> <li>3. The difference in temperature between the hot and cold air causes air to <u>stop.</u></li> <li>4. During the flowing of rivers water downhill, the <u>chemical potential</u> <u>energy</u> of water is converted into kinetic energy</li> <li>6 What happen if?</li> </ul> |

### **Model Exam**

### (1)Choose the correct answer:

| 1. Curiosity is th           | e most famouson mars                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| a. Application               | b. Rocket   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c Robot                      | d. space crafts.                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Sound and operating the m | energies are from output energies when obile phone. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. electrical                | b. potential c. chemical 🦪 🤘 d. light               |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3is (                        | 3is (are) example(s) of biofuel.                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. petroleum                 | b. Natural gas                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c- Corn                      | d. coal   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Modem wind                | mill isthan old wind mill.                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. taller                    | b. shorter  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. heavier                   | d. no correct answer                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (2) Write the sci            | entific term:                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| <ol> <li>The input energy in hand bell.</li> </ol>   | <u>(</u> ) |
|--|------------|
| 2. It burns inside car engine to make the car moves  | <u>(</u>   |
| 3. A turbine that converts the energy of flowing or  | <u>(</u> ) |
| falling water into electrical energy.                |            |
| 4. The energy produced from batteries.               | <u>(</u> ) |
| 5. It is a type of fossil fuel that is produced from | <u>(</u> ) |
| dead marine animals.                                 |            |

#### (B) Give reason:

1- Petroleum is a non-renewable source of energy.

#### (3) Complete the following table

| Used energy | Produced energy |
|-------------|-----------------|
| ••••••      | •••••           |
| ••••••      |                 |

| (b) What happen if? |
|---------------------|
|---------------------|

| The charge of remo | ote controlled to | y car | batteries is | running | out. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------|---------|------|
|                    |                   |       |              |         |      |

- (4) Correct the underline words
- 1. Curiosity is a robotic vehicle that is designed to explore the surface of **moon**
- 2. Hydroelectric energy is one <u>of non-renewable</u> energy.
- 3. Small solar panels are used to supply one light with **sound** energy.
- 4. Toy cars depend on the **fuel** as a source of energy.

#### (B) Use the following word to compete the following chain:

(Thermal - Chemical - Kinetic - Electrical - Sound - Light)

1. The energy chain of burning some branches of a tree:

Solar energy .....energy .....energy and....energy

### Revision on (Unit 4) concept 4.1 Breaking down and moving rocks

| 1 Choose the correct an                    | iswer:  |
|--|---|
| 1. The formation of canyo                  | ns takes                                      |
| a. few minutes                             | b. few hours.                                 |
| c. few days.                               | d. many years.                                |
| 2. Rocks can be broken do following except | wn into small particles by exposure to of the |
| a. moon b Water wa                         | aves c. a rainwater. 🤄 b. wind                |
| 3. Rusting of a statue is an               | example for the action ofprocess              |
| a. deposition                              | b. erosion                                    |
| c. mechanical weathering                   | d. chemical weathering                        |
| 4. When water freezes, it                  | expands. This means that                      |
| a. it will evaporates.                     | b. its temperature increases,                 |
| c. its volume increases.                   | d. its volume decreases.                      |
| 5. All the following are fro               | m causes of chemical weathering, except       |
| a oxygen. b. water.                        | 🕒 c. acid rains. d. clouds.                   |
| 6. Breaking of statues is an               | n example of                                  |
| a. erosion. b. weatherin                   | g. c. deposition. d. sedimentation.           |
| 7. Limestone caves are for                 | med due to the combination of                 |
| a. dissolved minerals.                     | b. red-colored rusts,                         |
| c. living organisms.                       | d. acid rains.                                |

| 8. Lichens produceon rocks that dissolve minerals found in these      |                 |                  |               |               |     |  |
|---|-----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|--|
| a. oxygen.  | b. acids.       | c. water.        | d . ra        | in.           |     |  |
| 9. All of the   | following are p | processes that   | change the    | earth surface |     |  |
| excep   | t,              |                  |               |               |     |  |
| a. digestion  | b. erosion      | c weathering     | g. d. dige    | estion        |     |  |
| 10  | is formed w     | here rivers m    | eet a sea .   |               |     |  |
| a.delta   | b. mountain     | c. volcano       | d.can         | yons          |     |  |
| 11. Each of   | the following p | lays a role in e | erosion proce | ess except    | ••• |  |
| a. blowing v  | vind.           | b. water flood   | S             |               |     |  |
| c.sunlight  |                 | d. Earth's grav  | rity          |               |     |  |
| 12. As a result of breaking down of, sand is formed.                  |                 |                  |               |               |     |  |
| a rubber  | b. plastic      | c. rocks         | d.glass       |               |     |  |
| 13. The breakdown of rocks either mechanically or chemically is known |                 |                  |               |               |     |  |
| as  | •••••           |                  |               |               |     |  |
| a. photosynthesis. b. weathering. c. erosion d. deposition            |                 |                  |               |               |     |  |
|   |                 |                  |               |               |     |  |

| 2 | Con | nplet | e the | follo | owing: |
|---|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|---|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|

- 1. The type of weathering in which the rocks are broken down due to the presence of plant roots is known as.....weathering. Cracks caused by heating and cooling of water represent a type of 2. weathering is known as .....weathering When strong ......blow in the desert, large sand dunes are formed. 3. The origin of sand is the breaking down of some types of ...... 4. 5. Some tiny plant –like organisms produce ......that can dissolve minerals of rocks. 6. sediments are mixed with the remains of ......and......forming layers at the bottom of oceans and lakes. 7. Gentle winds can form small .....like that present in seashore. 8. The type of weathering in which the rocks are broken due to acid rains is known as.....weathering. 9. Some tiny plant-like organisms are called ......produce acid that can dissolve mineral rocks causing its breaking down. 10. Shaping the Earth started by weathering, then...... and ends with..... 11. Breaking a statue is an example of ......weathering, while rusting iron statue is an example of.....weathering. 12. From causes of chemical weathering, ....., and ....., and ...........
- 13. Wind,.....and gravity are natural factors that control erosion process.

| 3 Write the scientific term   |       |
|---|-------|
| <ol> <li>Process in which rocks are broken down into smaller particles</li> </ol>     | ()    |
| 2. Process in which sediments move from one place to another                          | ()    |
| 3. The condition of atmosphere at specific time and place                             | ()    |
| 4. Types of caves formed when dissolved minerals in rocks combine again in new shapes | ()    |
| 5. A gas in the air combine with the iron of some rocks causes its weakness.          | ()    |
| 6. Process in which the sediments are dropped in a new location by wind or water.     | ()    |
| 7. They are deep valleys carved by flowing water. ()                                  |       |
| 4 Give reason:  |       |
| 1. Iron in rocks may rust.  |       |
|   |       |
| 2. Water play an important role in the formation of limestone ca                      | aves. |
| 5 What happen?  |       |
| 1. A river carries sediments meet a sea   |       |
| . More and more sediments settle on bottom of oceans and lak desert.                  |       |

# Revision on (Unit 4) concept 4.2 Changing Landscapes

| 1 choose the           | e correct answe                | r:                      |                   |                  |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A canyon m          | nay be formed d                | ue to the effect        | of                | •••••            |
| a. erosion and         | deposition                     | b. Wea                  | thering and ero   | sion             |
| c. weathering          | and deposition                 | d. depo                 | osition only      |                  |
| 2. A canyon c          | an be formed by                | the effect of           | ••••••            | 10               |
| a. water only.         | b. wind only.                  | c. water and wi         | ind. d. water ar  | nd sunlight      |
| _                      |                                | les that are presole of |                   | Hitan            |
| a. fossils.            | b. rocks.                      | c. sediments.           | d. formation      | ns               |
| 4. If the rain f       | alls over a smal               | l canyon for seve       | eral times per ye | ear,             |
| a. its depth in        | creases.                       | b. its deptl            | h decreases.      |                  |
| c. it becomes          | flat.                          | c. it is not            | be affected.      |                  |
|                        | r in Oman is for<br>f erosion. | med because wa          | ater move         | away by the      |
| a. sunlight            | b. wind                        | c. sediments            | d. mountai        | ns               |
| 6. The shape of except |                                | oends upon all o        | f the following t | factors <u>,</u> |
| a. type c              | of rocks.                      | b spee                  | d of the river.   |                  |
| c size of              | rocks                          | d. size                 | of the river.     |                  |
| 7. When the v speed    | water of a river               | travels downhill        | on a steep slop   | e, its           |
| a. stays consta        | ant.                           | b. decrea               | ases to half.     |                  |
| c. decreases t         | o quarter.                     | d. increa:              | ses.              |                  |

| 8. Among the examploof                         | es of fast changes                   | s of landforms is the formation     |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. mudslides. b. cany                          | ons. c.valle                         | ys. d. mountains.                   |
| 9. Rivers that flow fas                        | st can cause more                    | than rivers with slow flow.         |
| a. chemical weatherin                          | g                                    | b. erosion                          |
| c. deposition                                  |                                      | d. formation                        |
| 10. When the speed increases the rate of       |                                      | hat is run over a mountain          |
| a increase.                                    | b. be co                             | onstant.                            |
| c decrease.                                    | d. beco                              | me slower.                          |
| 11. Deltas are forme                           | d when the speed                     | l of river water                    |
| a. increases.                                  | b. decre                             | eases,                              |
| c. doesn't change.                             | d. beco                              | me faster.                          |
| 12. The delta is form following, <u>except</u> |                                      | r stream entering all of the        |
| a. a lake.                                     | , / b. a se                          | ea.                                 |
| c. a mountain.                                 | d.an                                 | ocean                               |
| 13. Nile River Delta is allows the planting of | •                                    | the presence of that of crops.      |
| a. mountains                                   | b. sand                              | dunes                               |
| c. polluted soil                               | d. fertil                            | le soil                             |
| <b>14.40 million years a</b> a. rocks.         | <b>go, Wadi- Al-Hita</b> ı<br>b.sand | n was covered by<br>c. sea. d. mud. |

| _            | the examples of is/are               |           | _            | ks which presen   | it in Wadi <i>A</i> | <b>\</b>  - |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| a. sandston  | e only.                              |           | b. limesto   | ne only.          |                     |             |
| c. both sand | dstone and limes                     | stone     | d. neither   | sandstone nor l   | imestone            |             |
|              | following skelete<br>on of           |           |              | n Wadi Al-Hitaı   | n, <u>except</u> th | ıe          |
| a. whales.   | b. human.                            | c. turt   | les.         | d. crocodiles     | 10                  | <u> </u>    |
| 2 Put tr     | ue or false:                         |           |              |                   |                     |             |
| 1. The sep   | parated layers of                    | fsedim    | entary rock  | s are called sed  | iments. (           | )           |
| 2.Wadi A     | l-Hitan is formed                    | l from s  | edimentar    | y rocks such as s | sandstone           |             |
| and limes    | stone.                               |           |              |                   | (                   | )           |
|              | l-Hitan is called be took of whales. |           | name due t   | o the presence    | of fossils of<br>(  | )           |
| 3 Comp       | lete the followir                    | ng sent   | ences using  | the words belo    | ow:                 |             |
| (deltas - d  | canyons - sand d                     | unes - s  | slowly — riv | vers — wind - qu  | uickly)             |             |
| 1a           | re deep valleys v                    | vith ste  | ep sides.    |                   |                     |             |
| 2            | are fan-shaped                       | landfor   | ms where i   | ivers enter lake  | s or oceans         | <b>.</b> .  |
| 3            | are hills that are                   | e made    | of sand.     |                   |                     |             |
| 4 of         | ten what causes                      | the fo    | rmation of   | both valleys and  | d canyons.          |             |
| 5an          | d sand work tog                      | ether a   | s forces of  | erosion in the d  | esert.              |             |
| 6.During     | a storm or a rocl                    | kslide, e | erosion can  | happen            |                     |             |
| 7. In gene   | eral, erosion hap                    | pens      | •••••        | •••               |                     |             |

| 4 Give Reason  |                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Geologists study the layers of rocks in the canyon walls.       |                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Plants of wetland areas help in formation of deltas.            |                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 What happens if? A river stream enters a sea                     |                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Write the scientific term:                                       |                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. It is a special type of valleys which its sides are steep.      | ()                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. It is a very large and steep canyon which is found in U         | nited States of             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| America.   | ()                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. They ore lowland areas in between the mountains and sides.      | have gently sloped ()       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. A land area that is formed by deposition process when or a sea. | a river enters a lake<br>() |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. They are deep valleys carved by flowing water.                  | ()                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Process in which small broken rocks move from a place or water. | e by the help of wind ()    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Process in which the moving sediments are dropped i             | n a new place.              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ()                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## **Model Exam**

| 1 (A) choose the co                         | orrect Answer:                   |               |            |                  |  |  |  |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| 1.Some energy is lo<br>a. electrical        | ost in most device<br>b. thermal |               |            |                  |  |  |  |
| 2. As a result of bre                       | eaking down of                   | ,sa           | nd is fori | med.             |  |  |  |
| a rubber c. r                               | ocks b. plas                     | tic d.gla     | ass        |                  |  |  |  |
| 3. Kinetic energy cr<br>blades of windmills |                                  | movement      | is used t  | to rotate the    |  |  |  |
| a. the moon                                 | b. stars                         | c water       | d. wind    | 0.               |  |  |  |
| 4is (are                                    | e) example(s) of b               | oiofuel.      |            |                  |  |  |  |
| a. petroleum                                | b. Natura                        | al gas        |            |                  |  |  |  |
| c- Corn                                     | d. coal                          |               |            |                  |  |  |  |
| (B) Give Reason                             |                                  |               |            |                  |  |  |  |
| Water and wind a                            | re considered as                 | renewable r   | esources   | s of energy.     |  |  |  |
|   | •••••                            |               | ••••••     |                  |  |  |  |
|   | OX                               |               |            |                  |  |  |  |
| 2 Write the scien                           | tific term: (A)                  |               |            |                  |  |  |  |
| 1. They are deep va                         | leys carved by flo               | owing water   | ·.         | ()               |  |  |  |
| 2. Process in which t<br>()                 | the moving sedin                 | nents are dr  | opped in   | a new place.     |  |  |  |
| 3. Natural resources formed. (              |                                  | ake a very lo | ong peric  | od of time to be |  |  |  |
| I. The energy produced from batteries.()    |                                  |               |            |                  |  |  |  |

| (B)What happen if?   |
|--|
| 1.Sea creatures were buried under the Earth's surface over millions of years.                |
| 2. You turn on the TV (according to the change of energy )                                   |
| 3 Complete the following sentences:  |
| <ol> <li>There are two types of weathering which areweathering<br/>andweathering.</li> </ol> |
| 2. Dams control the flow ofthat causes the increase of the                                   |
| 3. Sand dunes are in continuous motion due to the movement of                                |
| (B) Mention the input and output energies of the opposite device                             |
| nput energy:  Output energy:   |
| Input energy:  |
| Output energy :  |
| nput energy:   |
| Output energy :  |
|  |

#### Revision on (Concept 3.1):- Device & Energy

### **1** Complete the following sentences:

| 1. radio      | 2. electric- heat | 3.consumed          | 4. battery          |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 5. chemical - | 6. 6 months       | 7. electric- output | 8. electric- sound- |
| electric      |                   |                     | kinetic             |
| 9. heat       | 10. electric      |                     |                     |

## 2 Put $(\sqrt{})$ or (x)

| 1.x | 2.√ | 3. x | 4.x |
|-----|-----|------|-----|
| 5.x | 6√  | 7√   | /   |

### **3** Give reason for:-

1. Because the potential energy changed into kinetic energy.

2. Because the kinetic energy changed into thermal energy because of friction.

3. Because some of energy is lost in form of heat energy.

4. Because the chemical energy in food is changed into kinetic energy.

5. Because the electric energy is changed into light and heat.

#### 4 What happens if...?

1. Electric energy is changed into light and heat.

2. Kinetic energy changed into thermal energy

3. The car will not move.

4. Solar energy is converted into electric energy that operate the calculator.

#### **5** Choose the correct answer:

| 1. b | 2. b | 3.a | 4. c | 5. a | 6. d | 7. b |  |
|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|--|
|      |      |     |      |      |      |      |  |

#### 6 Write the scientific term:

| 1. law of    | 2. kinetic | 3. chemical | 4. thermal | 5. battary |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| conservation | energy     |             |            |            |
| of energy    |            |             |            |            |
| 6. Mar rover | 7. sun     |             |            |            |
| curiosity    |            |             |            |            |

7-1.1

2. 3

3. 2

#### Revision on (Concept 3.2):- About fuel

#### 1 Choose the correct answer:

| 1. b  | 2. a  | 3. d  | 4. a | 5. b         | 6. c  | 7. a  |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 8. b  | 9. b  | 10. c | 11.d | <b>12.</b> b | 13. c | 14. b |
| 15. c | 16. b |       |      |              | 760   |       |

#### 2 Give reason for:-

- 1. Because it can be replaced soon after it is used.
- 2. Because used at a rate faster than they can be replaced.
- 3. Cutting down of trees, and removal of forest so it will affect the environment.

## 3 What happens when..?

- 1. The car will stop.
- 2. It will form fossil fuel.

### 4 Complete the following sentences:

| 1. coal- wood | 2. wind-    | 3. renewable | 4. non-   | 5. fossil fuel- |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
|               | natural gas |              | renewable | bio fuel        |
| 6. the sun    | 7. non-     | 8.renewable- | 9. steam  | 10. kinetic-    |
|               | renewable   | waterfalls   |           | electric        |
| 11            |             |              |           |                 |

#### 11. steam

#### **5** Correct the underlined words:

- 1. natural gas
- 2. Heat
- 3. Renewable
- 4. The sun

#### **6** Write the scientific term:

| 1. the sun | 2. thermal energy | 3. fuel | 4. Renewable | 5. Non-<br>renewable |
|------------|-------------------|---------|--------------|----------------------|
| 6. sun     | 7. thermal        | 8. Fuel |              |                      |

#### Revision on (Concept 3.3):- Renewable energy resources

#### 1 Choose the correct answer:

| 1. b | 2.b   | 3. a  | 4.c  | 5. b  | 6.c   | 7. b         |
|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------------|
| 8. d | 9. a  | 10. d | 11.b | 12. b | 13. a | <b>14.</b> d |
| 15.a | 16. b |       |      |       |       |              |

#### 2 Give reason for:-

- 1. Because, hen the number of blades decreases, they rotate faster, so the efficiency of wind turbine increases.
- 2. Because, when the kinetic energy of **wind increases**, the blades rotate faster, so the efficiency of wind turbine increases.
- 3. Because. When the wind blows from the side of wind turbine, the blades rotate faster, so the efficiency of <u>wind turbine increases</u>

## 3 Put $(\sqrt{\ })$ or (x)

| 1. √        | 2. 1  | 3. x  | 4. <u>√</u> |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------------|
| 5. <u>√</u> | 6. x  | 7. x  | 8. √        |
| 9. x        | 10. 🗸 | 11. √ | 12. x       |

#### 4 Write the scientific term:

| 1. watermill            | 2. evaporation | 3. water cycle     |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 4. turbines(dynamo)     | 5. windmill    | 6. electric energy |
| 7. hydroelectric energy |                |                    |

**5**1. water 2. Low 3. move 3.grvtitiona potential

#### 6 What happen if .....?

- 1. it will change the kinetic energy from falling water to electrical energy.
- 2. The potential energy will be changed into kinetic then onto electric energy in turbines.

### Revision on (Unit 4) concept 4.1 Breaking down and moving rocks

#### 1 Choose the correct answer

| 1. d  | 2. a | 3. d | 4. c | 5. b | 6.b  |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 7. a  | 8. b | 9. a | 10.a | 11.c | 12.c |
| 13. b |      |      |      |      |      |

#### **2** Complete the following:

| 1. mechanical | 2. mechanical              | 3. wind                 | 4. rocks               |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 5. acid       | 6.plsntd, animals          | 7. dunes                | 8. chemical weathering |
| 9. lichens    | 10. erosion-<br>deposition | 11. mechanical-chemical | 12. oxygen- acid rains |
| 13 water      |                            |                         | U 75                   |

#### **3** Write the scientific term

| 1.weathering | 2. erosion    | 3. weather | 4. limestone cave |
|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| 5. oxygen    | 6. deposition | 7. canyons |                   |

#### 4 Give reason:

- 1. Because it may combine with oxygen in air.
- 2. Because water dissolves minerals in rocks, then the dissolved mineral will combine again forming new shape.

#### **5** What happen?

- 1. It will form a delta
- 2. Sedimentary rocks are formed.

### Revision on (Unit 4) concept 4.2 Changing Landscapes

#### 1 choose the correct answer:

| 1. b  | 2. a  | 3. a | 4. a  |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 5. c  | 6. c  | 7.d  | 8.a   |
| 9. b  | 10.a  | 11.b | 12. c |
| 13. d | 14. c | 15.c | 16. b |

## 2 Put true or false:

1. x 2. True 3. True

## 3 Complete the following sentences using the words below:

- Canyons
   Delta
   Sand dune
   Rivers
   Wind
   Quickly
   Slowly
- 4 Give Reason

1. To know how the landscapes looked like in the past.

#### **5** What happens if...?

1. Delta is formed

## **6** Write the scientific term:

| 1. canyons    | 2. Grand canyon | 3.vallys   |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| 4. delta      | 5. canyons      | 6. erosion |
| 7. deposition | 9               |            |

#### **Model Exam**

#### 1. A

- 1. Thermal 2. Rocks 3. Wind 4. Corn
- **B** . Because it can be replaced soon after it is used.

#### 2. Write the scientific term

- 1. canyons 2. Deposition
- 3. Non-renewable resource 4. Electric energy

#### What happen if..?

- 1. Oil will be formed
- 2. The electric energy is changed into light and sound energies.

#### 3. Complete the following:-

- 1. mechanical-chemical
- 2. waterfalls gravitational potential energy
- 3. wind

#### (B)

- 1. Chemical kinetic
- 2. Electric light and thermal
- 3. Electric thermal

# Worksheet (1)

| Choose the correct answer:  |
|---|
| 1. Toy cars need energy to do all the following functions,          |
| except  |
| a. moving forward and backward. b. rotation in a circle             |
| c. moving right and left. d. rotation around the                    |
| moon.   |
| 2. In the battery of a toy car energy changes into electrical       |
| energy  |
| a. chemical b. sound c. light d. thermal                            |
| 3. Electrical energy produced from a toy car battery can be         |
| changed into and energies.  |
| a. mechanical - sound – solar b. mechanical - thermal - solar       |
| C. mechanical - sound - thermal d. sound - thermal - solar          |
| 4. The energy source in a toy car is the                            |
| a. engine. b. tires. c. battery. d. fuel                            |
| 5. It takes several for a spacecraft to travel from Earth to Mars   |
| a. months b. seconds c. minutes d. days                             |
| 6. Curiosity rover is designed to explore.                          |
| a. the moon. b. the Sun. c. Earth planet. d. Mars                   |
| planet.   |
| Correct the underlined words:                                       |
| 1. The solar energy produced from the moon can be converted         |
| into different forms of energy. ()                                  |
| 2. Toy cars depend on <u>fuel</u> as a source of electrical energy. |
| ()  |
| 3. Curiosity is a robotic vehicle that is designed to explore the   |
| surface of <u>moon</u> . ()   |

| • | Complete the following sentences:   |
|---|---|
|   | 1. The energy can be From one form to another.                                    |
|   | 2. Remote controlled toy cars changesenergy stored in                             |
|   | its batteries into energy that in turn changes                                    |
|   | into energy which is used to Move the car.  |
|   | 3. To operate an electric mixer we useEnergy                                      |
|   | 4. When your cell phone is out of charge, you must rechange                       |
|   | itsTo operate it again.   |
|   | 5. Some calculators can change solar energy                                       |
|   | intoEnergy by using the Sunlight  |
|   | Put ( or (x)  |
| h | 1. Energy cannot be transformed from one form to another. ( )                     |
|   | 2. We can convert the solar energy into different forms of energy.                |
|   | 2. We can convert the solar energy into different forms of energy.                |
|   | 3. We can continue to move a toy car even after its battery runs                  |
|   | out. ( )  |
|   |   |
|   | 4. Curiosity is a vehicle that travels across the surface of the planet Mars. ( ) |
|   | 5. Mars is located a few meters away from Earth. ( )                              |
|   | 6. Without electrical energy, Mars rover curiosity cannot move or                 |
|   | communicate With Earth. ( )   |
|   | Give reasons for:   |
|   | 1. Some calculators use the sunlight to be operated.                              |
|   | 1. Some calculators use the sumight to be operated.                               |
|   |   |
|   | 2. A remote controlled toy car needs battery to move from one                     |
|   | place to another.   |
|   | place to another.   |
|   |   |

# Worksheet (2)

| •  | Write the scientific term for each of the following:                  |
|----|---|
| 1. | The main source of energy for most forms of energies on               |
|    | Earth.()  |
| 2. | The energy produced when the wood of trees is burned.                 |
|    | ()  |
| 3. | It is produced from the remains of dead trees buried under the        |
|    | Earth's surface over millions of years. (                             |
| 4. | The energy that is used to operate an electric heater.                |
|    | ()  |
| 5. | The energy stored inside the coal. ()                                 |
| •  | Complete the following sentences by using the words from              |
|    | brackets:   |
|    | ( electrical – kinetic -sun – light – thermal – kinetic – potential – |
|    | sound – heat – kinetic – thermal)                                     |
|    | 1.The energy that is produced from the battery used to operate a      |
|    | 1. The energy that is produced from the battery used to operate a     |
|    | toy car is  |
|    | 2. When you press on the soap dispenser, you turn the                 |
|    | energy stored in its spring into energy that moves the                |
|    | soap upward.  |
|    | 3. The energies that are produced from the washing machine            |
|    | areenergy and energy.   |
|    | 4. When you rub your hands together, the energy is                    |
|    | converted intoenergy.   |
|    | 5. In any energy chain, some of the energy is lost in the form        |
|    | of  |
|    | 6. The electric lamp converts electrical energy into energy           |
|    | and energy.   |
|    | 7.The is the primary source of energy that is transferred             |
|    | to the food in the  |
|    | Form of chemical energy.  |

| What happens if?  |    |
|---|----|
| 1) You burn a piece of wood. (according to the change of energy)  |    |
| 2) You shake a small bell with your hand. (according to the change of energy).                                | こい |
| <ul> <li>Put ( √) or (x):</li> <li>1. In the soap dispenser, potential energy changes into kinetic</li> </ul> |    |
| energy. ( )   |    |
| 2. In the electric blender, sound energy changes into electrical  |    |
| energy and kinetic energy. ( )  |    |
| 3. Most of energy chains starts with the moon. ( )  |    |
| 4. Light energy from the Sun causes trees to grow. ( )  |    |
| 5. Both hair dryer and washing machine depend on the same kind of   | f  |
| energy to be operated. (  |    |
| 6. In the electric power stations, the sound energy produced from   |    |
| burning of coal can be changed into electrical energy. ( )  |    |
| 7. There is energy loss when energy is transformed from one form to   | 0  |
| another. ( )  |    |
| 8. Energy can be destroyed inside some devices. ( )   |    |
| 9. Electric bulb depends on chemical energy to be operated. ( )   |    |
| 10. Both electric bulb and electric heater produce thermal energy. (  | 7  |

# Worksheet (3)

| •  | Write the scientific term for each of the following:                 |
|----|--|
| 1. | The energy produced from playing guitar. ()                          |
| 2. | The energy produced from the electric lamp and affects our eyes.     |
|    | ()   |
| 3. | The energy used to play a drum. ()                                   |
|    | Choose the correct answer:   |
| 1. | In the electric water kettle, the electrical energy changes          |
|    | into energy that can warm the cold water inside it.                  |
|    | a. sound. b. thermal. c. light d. kinetic.                           |
| 2. | Some kinetic energy is converted intoenergy due to                   |
|    | friction of bike's tire With the road.                               |
|    | a. light b. electrical c. potential. d. thermal                      |
| 3. | Both hair dryer and electric water kettle produce energy             |
|    | a. Chemical b. thermal C. light d. potential                         |
|    | 4. When you turn on a light bulb, the electrical energy travels      |
|    | throughuntil reaching the bulb.                                      |
|    |  |
|    | a. wires. b. glass c.wood d.plastic.                                 |
| •  | Complete the following sentences:                                    |
| 1. | When you ride a bicycle, theenergy stored in your body               |
|    | converted into Energy which causes the bicycle to move.              |
|    |  |
|    | The electric lamp converts energy into light energy                  |
| an | denergy.   |
| 3. | The change of electrical energy into sound energy in the radio is an |
|    | ample that proves the law of   |

| • | 1.You feel heat, when you put your hands near a lighted electric lamp. |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
|   | 2- The presence of batteries inside a toy car.                         |  |  |  |
| • | What happens if?  - You put your hands near the lighted lamp.          |  |  |  |
| S | el 2000 Language   |  |  |  |

# Worksheet (4)

| •        | Put ( <b>√</b> ) or (x) :  |
|----------|--|
| 1.       | The produced sound energy helps the hair dryer to do its function.                                 |
| 2.       | In waterfalls, the water that falls down has a kinetic energy.                                     |
|          | The input energy in a hair dryer is the chemical energy. ( )                                       |
|          | The energy chain of a burning candle is :Chemical energy   |
|          | converted into Thermal energy. ( )   |
| •        | Write the scientific term:   |
|          | The wasted energy when using a mobile phone for a long time.                                       |
|          | ()   |
| 2.       | A kind of energy that is produced from the electric heater and                                     |
|          | burning coal. ()   |
| 3.       | The energy that is produced from the blender and helps it in doing                                 |
|          | its job. ()  |
| 4.       | The energy that is produced from the electric power stations and                                   |
|          | flows through wires. ()  |
| •        |  |
| 1.       | The input energy when using the hair dryer is the Energy.  |
| a.       | electrical b. potential c. kinetic d.thermal   |
| 2.       | During the running of a player, the chemical energy inside his body is converted Into andenergies. |
| A.<br>D. | potential-light. B. kinetic- light. C . thermal- kinetic. thermal – light                          |
| 3.       | The output energy when playing drums is the energy.  |
|          | a. chemical b. light C. sound.   |
|          | d. potential   |
| 4.       | When a piece of coal is burnt, Energy is produced.   |
| i        | a.Thermal b. Kinetic c. Sound d. Potential   |

| (according to the change of energy).      |
|---|
|   |
|   |
| ng time. (according to the wasted energy) |
|   |
|   |
| one is considered as a wasted energy.     |
|   |
|   |
|   |
| nergy are considered as wasted            |
| 60  |
|   |
|   |
|   |

# Worksheet (5)

| •    | Correct the underlined words :  |
|------|---|
|      | Fuel is the substance that produces <u>electrical energy on burning</u> . |
|      | ()  |
|      | We need sound energy, for cooking foods and warming houses.               |
|      | ()  |
|      | Put ( <b>√</b> ) or (x) :   |
|      | Both coal and wood produce energy on burning them                         |
|      | You need gasoline to move a bicycle. ( )                                  |
|      | We cannot drive a car that doesn't contain fuel. ( )                      |
| 8.   | As the speed of the car increases, the amount of used fuel                |
|      | decreases. ( )  |
| •    | Choose the correct answer:  |
| 1- \ | We can use the energy obtained from burning of wood in all of             |
|      | e following situations, <u>except</u>                                     |
|      |   |
|      | a. warming houses. b. operating television. C. cooking food               |
| 1    | d. boiling water.   |
| 2- / | All the following are found deeply under the Earth's surface,             |
| exc  | <u>cept</u>   |
| a. I | Natural gas. b. Coal. c.Green plants. d.Oil                               |
| 3- / | Among forms of fuel that present in car fuel stations are                 |
| Α.   | Gasoline and wood. B. natural gas and coal.                               |
| C    | wood and coal. D. gasoline and natural gas.                               |
|      | Complete the following sentences :  |
| 1)   | Gasoline burns inside a car engine to produce energy                      |
|      | that is changed Intoenergy which causes the                               |
|      | movement of the car.  |
| 2)   | We can use some forms of fuel such asandin                                |
| ,    | warming houses  |

| <ul> <li>Give reasons for:</li> <li>fuel is very important for different means of transportation</li> </ul>  | •••     |
|--|---------|
| -Sometimes the fuel indicator of a car goes down.  | <u></u> |
| -Gasoline burns inside a car engine.   | !.<br>  |
| es John Janes Janes John Janes Ja | ••      |

# Worksheet (6)

| 3113333 til     | ie correct answer  |                    |                      |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. wood.        | owing are forms o  | C. gasoline.       |                      |
| 1               |                    | _                  |                      |
| 2. All the foll | owing are renewa   | able resources of  | energy, except       |
| a. natural ga   | s b. water.        | C. the Sun.        | d wind.              |
| 3.Coal is form  | ned under the Ear  | th's surface       | from the remains     |
| of              |                    |                    |                      |
|                 | nals. b. dead plai | nts. C. dead hui   | mans. d. dead        |
| insects.        |                    |                    | <b>&gt;</b> ,        |
| 4.Wood is co    | nsidered as        |                    |                      |
| a. biofuel.     | b. fossil fuel. C  | C. liquid fuel.    | gaseous fuel.        |
| 5.Extreme he    | eat and pressure ι | under the Earth's  | surface has an       |
| important ro    | le in Forming.     | 280                |                      |
| a. wood.        | b. wind.           | Fossil fuel.       | d.biofuel            |
|                 | the following ser  |                    |                      |
| 1. Water and    | ddre coi           | nsidered from      | resources of         |
|                 | hile Coal and      | ,are from          | non-renewable        |
|                 | of energy.         |                    |                      |
| 2. Wood chi     | os and grass can b | e used to make a   | a biofuel            |
| 2 Different     | forms of fuel can  | he classified into | two main types which |
|                 | and                |                    | two main types winch |
|                 |                    |                    | a rate faster than   |
|                 | oe Renewed are ca  |                    |                      |
| energy.         |                    |                    |                      |

| <ul> <li>Correct the underlined words:</li> </ul>                                |   |
|--|---|
| 1. We have to increase planting vegetables and fruits that need <u>a</u>         |   |
| large amount of water.()   |   |
| 2. The moon is the primary source of both biofuel and fossil                     |   |
| fuel.()  | C |
| 3. We can use some <u>animals</u> , to make a liquid biofuel.                    |   |
| ( <u>)</u>   |   |
| 4. The rate of consumption of fossil fuel, must be increased.                    |   |
| ()   |   |
| 5. Wood is a form of fossil fuel, that can be used in houses.                    |   |
| ()   |   |
| • Put ( ✓) or (X):   |   |
| 1. Biofuel is one of non-renewable resources of energy. ( )                      |   |
| 2. Extreme cooling under the Earth's surface, helps in the formation             | 1 |
| of oil . ( )   |   |
| 3. The Sun is the primary source of forming both biofuel and fossil              |   |
| fuel. ( )  |   |
| 4. We have to reduce the usage of the Sun as a source of energy. (               | ) |
| 5. We can make a liquid fuel from grass and wood chips. ( )                      | , |
| <ul> <li>Read the following paragraph, then choose the correct answer</li> </ul> |   |
| Nowadays, we use gasoline and natural gas in means of                            |   |
| transportation which are   |   |
| considered fossil fuels, while we can use coal which is a fossil fuel            |   |
| and also wood  |   |
| which is a biofuel in warming our houses.  |   |
| 1is a non-renewable resource of energy, that is                                  |   |
| considered as a fossil fuel  |   |
| And it is not used in means of transportation nowadays.                          |   |
| A. Water. B. Coal C. Wind d. Gasoline  |   |
| 2. A type of biofuel, which is used in warming houses and cooking                |   |
| food is  |   |
| a wood h wind C water d sand   |   |

| 3. A type of fossil fuel, which is formed from decomposition of plant remains is                          |
|---|
| A. wood b. sand. C. wind. d. coal.  |
| Worksheet (7)   |
| • Put ( √) or (X):  |
| 1. We have to conserve all forms of fuel. ( )   |
| 2. Burning of fossil fuel inside electric power station produces  |
| Potential energy. ( )   |
| <ol> <li>Turning off lights that we do not need, is a way to conserve electricity. ( )</li> </ol>         |
| 4. Any form of fossil fuel must be formed under the Earth's surface.                                      |
| ( )   |
| <ul> <li>Arrange the following steps to show how electricity is generated</li> </ul>                      |
| in electric Power station and sending it to houses and factories:   |
| ()Steam turns turbines that produce kinetic energy.   |
| ()Fuel burns and produces thermal energy.   |
| ()Electrical energy sent to houses and factories.   |
| ()Water becomes hot and produces steam.   |
| ()Turbines turn generator that produces electrical energy.  |
| Write the scientific term:  1 The matter that produces steem on heating, which is used to turn.           |
| 1-The matter that produces steam on heating, which is used to turn turbines in Electric power station. () |
| 2-The type of fuel that is used inside the electric power station to                                      |
| produce Electricity . ()  |
| 3-The device in the electric power station, that produces kinetic   |
| energy to operate Generators. ()  |
| Correct the underlined words:   |
| 1. Fossil fuel include oil, coal and wood. ()   |
| 2. Hydroelectric energy, is one of <u>non-renewable</u> energy resources.                                 |
| ()  |
| 3. In electric power station, <u>water</u> turns turbines that produce                                    |
| kinetic energy. ()  |

|   | ns, their remains are buried under    |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| the Earth's surface and expo                          | sed to                                |
| <ol><li>extreme pressure and <u>cool</u>.(.</li></ol> | )                                     |
| <ul><li>Choose the correct answer:</li></ul>          |                                       |
| 1. Inside the electric power sta                      | tion, heating of produces             |
| steam.  |                                       |
| A. turbines b. generator                              | s C. water d. fuel                    |
| 2. All the following are used to                      |                                       |
| except  |                                       |
| ·   | as. C. waterfalls. D, rain water.     |
| 3.Hydroelectric energy is gener                       |                                       |
| a. waterfalls only.                                   |                                       |
| •   | . biofuel and fossil fuel.            |
| 4. All the following are forms of                     |                                       |
|   | C. natural gas. d. oil.               |
|   | of fuels can be manufactured by       |
| man?  | or the start be manufactured by       |
|   | b. Oil and charcoal.                  |
| A. Oil and natural gas.                               |                                       |
| C. Natural gas and ethanol.                           | d. Charcoal and ethanol.              |
| 6.All the following factors play a                    | an important role in the formation of |
| fossil fuel, except                                   |                                       |
| A. extreme pressure.                                  | b. extreme heat.                      |
| C. The moon light.                                    | d. rocks and sediment.                |
| C. The moon light.                                    | u. rocks and sediment.                |
|   |                                       |
|   |                                       |
|   |                                       |
|   |                                       |
|   |                                       |
|   |                                       |

# Worksheet (8)

# Worksheet (9)

| Give one example for each of the following:     A method of conserving fossil fuel.   |       |
|---|-------|
| 2. Anon-renewable resource of energy.   | 10    |
| 3. An advantage of using renewable resources to produce energy  | )'    |
| <ul> <li>Correct the underlined words:</li> <li>1. The amounts of renewable resources of energy are limited or Earth. ()</li> <li>2. Gases emitted from fossil fuel on burning decrease the temperature on Earth. (</li></ul> | able  |
| What happens f  | ••••• |
| Using renewable resources of energy instead of fossil fuel.     (according to Earth's temperature)  |       |
| 2. People don't rationalize their using of fossil fuel.   |       |
|   | ••••  |

# Worksheet (10)

| • ( | ۱b | 0  | 0 |   | 0 | + | h | 0 | 0 | 0 | P <sup>1</sup> 1 | 20 | 01 |     | n  | 0  | 147 | 0      |  |
|-----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|--------|--|
|     |    | IU | U | 2 |   | ш |   |   |   | U |                  |    | U  | . С | 11 | 10 | ٧V  | $\Box$ |  |

| 1.All of the following are examples of renewable except                             | energy resources, |
|---|-------------------|
| a. fossil fuel. b. waterfalls. C. wind.   | d. sunlight       |
| 2. Gasoline is a non-renewable energy resource th                                   |                   |
| a. flashlight b. car engine C. electric fan d. v                                    | Washing machine.  |
|   |                   |
| 3. Some types of lamps depend ona   | a renewable       |
| energy resource in order to do its function.  |                   |
| a. sunlight b. oil. C. coal   | 1. natural gas    |
| • Correct the underlined words :  |                   |
| 1. Solar panels use sound energy to generate elec                                   | tricity.          |
| ()  |                   |
| 2. the high cost of producing energy in windmills i                                 | s one of its      |
| advantages.   |                   |
| ()  |                   |
| 3. Manual mixer depends on electricity to do its for                                | unction.          |
| ()  |                   |
| • Put ( ✓) or (X):  |                   |
| <ol> <li>Windmill turbines generate electricity by using water flow. ( )</li> </ol> | the energy of     |
| 2. Both modern wind turbines and old windmills a                                    | are used to       |
| generate electricity. ( )   |                   |
| 3. All devices need energy to do their functions. (                                 | )                 |
| <b>4.</b> Both wind movement and water flow has kinet                               | ic energy. ( )    |
| 5. The low cost of the energy used in watermills is                                 | from the          |
| disadvantages Of using this energy. ( )   |                   |

## Worksheet (11)

| •  | write the scientific term of each of the following:                     |
|----|---|
|    | The gas layer at the Sun's surface where the light we see is nitted.()  |
| 2. | Huge bodies in the space made mostly of hydrogen and helium             |
|    | gases. ()   |
| •  | Put ( √)or (X):   |
|    | Solar panel consists of one small solar cell. (                         |
|    | Plants need water only to grow. ( )                                     |
| 3. | Looking directly at the Sun is very dangerous. ( )                      |
| 4. | Plants can grow if they are placed in dark areas for several weeks. ( ) |
| •  | Complete the following sentences :                                      |
| 1. | The Sun is necessary for the growth of                                  |
|    | by animals.   |
| 2. | In some villages, solar panels are used to generate                     |
|    | energy that is used To operate Equipment.                               |
| 3. | The reaction between hydrogen and helium gases at very high             |
|    | temperature in  |
|    | the Sun produces large amounts of energy                                |
|    | andenergy.  |
| •  | Give reasons for:   |
| 1. | Sunlight is very important for plants and animals.                      |
|    |   |
| 2. | Sometimes the Sun is not visible in the sky but you can feel its        |
|    | warmth.   |
|    |   |
|    | ,   |
|    |   |

# Worksheet (12)

| Choose the corre                  |                  |                  |                       |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| · ·                               | •                | movemen          | t is used to rotate   |
| the blades of Win                 | amilis.          |                  | 10                    |
| A. the moon                       | B. stars         | C. wa            | iter. D. Wind         |
| 2.The electrical en               | nergy is transmi | itted from wind  | mills to house        |
| through                           | •••••            |                  |                       |
| A. water.                         | b. wind          | C. Coal.         | d. wires.             |
| 3. When wind                      | energy incre     | eases, the wind  | mill blades spin more |
| quickly.                          |                  | 66               |                       |
| a. Kinetic                        | o. potential.    | C. chemical.     | d. solar              |
| 4. The change of e                | nergy in an      | is opp           | osite to the change   |
| of energy in a w                  | ind turbine.     | 8                |                       |
| a. electric bell.                 | b.electric hea   | ter. c. electric | iron. d. electric fan |
| <ul> <li>Complete the</li> </ul>  | following sente  | ences            |                       |
|                                   |                  |                  | energy coming         |
|                                   |                  | •                |                       |
| 2. By decreasing t                |                  | olades, the spee | ed of rotation of     |
| turbine blades 3. By increasing t |                  | vindmill blades  | the wind turbine      |
|                                   | e ener           |                  | the wind tarbine      |
|                                   |                  |                  | nergy is converted    |
| into                              |                  |                  | -                     |

# • Correct the underlined words:

1. <u>Potential</u> energy of the wind is converted into electrical energy by wind turbines. (.....)

2. When air blows into the wind turbine from the <u>side</u>, the blades spin slowly. (.....)

3. Water turbines rotate when the windmill blades rotate. (.....)

4. The difference in temperature between cold and hot air causes air to stop. (.....)

# Worksheet (13)

| •                                  | Choose the co                  | rrect answer:   |                  |   |   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------|---|---|
| 1.                                 | Theason of flov                | ving of river w   | ater downhill i  | is theforce.  |   |
|                                    |                                |   | C. gravitationa  |   |   |
| 2.                                 | Both waterfalls                | s and a   | re renewable e   | energy resources.   | 6 |
|                                    | a. wind                        | b. coal.  | C. oil           | d. fossil fuel  |   |
| 3.                                 | In water turbir                | nes, the  | Energy of v      | vater is changed into                                       |   |
|                                    | electrical energ               | <b>3</b> γ.   |                  |   |   |
|                                    | a. chemical                    | b. kinetic.   | C.thermal        | d. light  |   |
| <ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol> | known as hydrometrical (       | nergy generat<br>roelectricity.<br>)<br>t on rivers in o<br>)<br>energy is gene | ed by water tu   | rbines in dams is te <u>solar</u> energy. turbines in dams. |   |
|                                    | Put (√) or (x): Waterfalls are |   | s non-renewah    | le energy resources. (                                      |   |
|                                    |                                |   |                  | erate electricity in  |   |
| ۷.                                 | dams ( )                       | S can be con  | introlled to gen | erate creetificity in                                       |   |
| 3.                                 |                                | gy can be gen<br>)  | erated from bo   | oth waterfalls and win                                      | d |
| A                                  | A                              |   |                  |   |   |

# Worksheet (14)

|   | Put ( <b>√</b> ) or (X) :  |
|---|--|
|   | 1. Waterfalls are non-renewable energy resources.( )             |
|   | 2. Running water in rivers has kinetic energy. ( )               |
|   | 3. The evaporated water from rivers can return back to rivers in |
|   | the water cycle. ( )   |
|   |  |
|   | 4. The energy produced from wind turbines is known as            |
|   | hydroelectric energy. ( )  |
| • | Write the scientific term of each of the following               |
|   | 1. The evaporation and condensation of river water, then         |
|   | returning Then returning Back to rivers through rainfalling.     |
|   | ()   |
|   | 2. A process in which water changes into water vapour.           |
|   | ()   |
| • | Choose the correct answer:                                       |
|   | 1.If The speed of moving water changes from 5m/sec.              |
|   | tom/sec, its kinetic Energy will increase.                       |
|   | a. 2. B. 3 C.4 d.6   |
|   |  |
|   | 2. The form of energy resulted from waterfall is called          |
|   | energy   |
|   | A. thermal. B. chemical. C. solar. D. hydroelectric              |
|   | 3. River water evaporates by the help of heat produced from      |
|   | A. kettles. b. the Sun. C. electric heaters. D. electric iron.   |
|   |  |
|   |  |
|   |  |
|   |  |
|   |  |

| <u>1-Put ( ✓ ) or (x ):</u>   |
|---|
| 1. The surface of the Earth changes from time to time.( )   |
| 2. When large particles of rocks are broken into smaller particles, they can be carried by the moving wind.( )      |
| 3. The water stream can break down rocks into smaller pieces.   |
| 4. If you walk on the seashore and come the next day searching for you footprints, you will find them unchanged.( ) |
| 2-Write the scientific term of each of the following:   |
| 1. The disappearance of a sandcastle as a result of its hitting with the  |
| sea waves. (  |
| 2. They are deep valleys carved by flowing water.()   |
| 3. It is a model that can be built on seashores using sand and may  |
| disappear easily by sea waves. ()   |
|   |

# Worksheet (16)

## 1- Choose the correct answer:

| 1. All the following except:                        | g are processes th | nat can change   | the Earth's surface, |  |
|---|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|--|
| a. digestion.                                       | b. erosion.        | c. weathering    | d. deposition.       |  |
| 2. The condition or rains, is known as.             |                    | e, including tem | perature, wind, and  |  |
| a. weather.   | B. weathering.     | c. erosion.      | d. deposition.       |  |
| 3. Rusting of a sta                                 | tue is an example  | for the action   | of process.          |  |
| a. deposition.                                      | b. erosion         | 6                |                      |  |
| c. mechanical wea                                   | ithering. d. ch    | nemical weathe   | ring                 |  |
| 4. When water fre                                   | ezes, it expands.  | This means tha   | ıt                   |  |
| a. it will evaporate. b. its temperature increases. |                    |                  |                      |  |
| c. its volume increases. d. its volume decreases.   |                    |                  |                      |  |
| 2-Give reasons for                                  |                    |                  |                      |  |
| 1. Iron in rocks may rust.                          |                    |                  |                      |  |
|   |                    |                  |                      |  |
| <ol><li>Water plays caves.</li></ol>                | an important rol   | e in the formati | on of limestone      |  |
|   |                    |                  |                      |  |

## Worksheet (17)

#### 1-Complete the following sentences

- 1. Cracks caused by freezing of water and melting of ice represent......weathering.
- 2. In the...... Weathering, the chemical structure of rocks doesn't change
- 3. Formation of limestone caves is an example of......weathering.

## 2-Put ( ) or (x):

- 1. Roots of plants can slowly grow over time through small cracks in rocks, causing chemical weathering( )
- 2. When water freezes, its volume increases ( )
- 3. The reaction between oxygen and the iron of some rocks causes its chemical weathering.(

# Worksheet(18)

# 1-Write the scientific term of each of the following

| 1. It is the process by which natural forces move weathered rocks             |
|---|
| and soil from one place to another.()   |
| 2. It is the process in which weathered rocks and soil are laying             |
| down or dropped by wind, water, or gravity.()                                 |
| 3. A fan-shaped (triangular) mass of sediment that is formed where            |
| a river enters a larger body of water like                                    |
| seas.()   |
| 4. A hill of sand created by the wind()                                       |
| 2-Complete the following sentences  |
| 1. Wind,and gravity are natural factors that control the                      |
| erosion process.  |
| 2. Sand grainson the ground when the wind carrying it                         |
| stops.  |
| 3. Sediments are mixed with the remains                                       |
| ofandandforming layers at the bottom of                                       |
| oceans and lakes.   |
| 4. Blowing of strongin the desert may form large sand                         |
| dunes.  |
| 3- What happens when?   |
| 5- What happens when:   |
| <ol> <li>More and more layers of sediments settle on the bottom of</li> </ol> |
| oceans, lakes, and in deserts.  |
|   |
| 2. A river carries sediments meet a sea.                                      |
|   |
|   |

# Worksheet (19)

## 1-Choose the correct answer:

| 1. As a result of breaking down   | ofSand is formed.                      |
|---|--|
| a. plastic  | b. rubber                              |
| c. rocks  | d. glass                               |
| 2. A condition of atmosphere, including the second | uding temperature, wind, and rains, is |
| a. weather  | b. weathering                          |
| c. deposition   | d. erosion                             |
| 3. The breakdown of rocks, either as  | mechanically or chemically, is known   |
| a. photosynthesis.  | b. weathering.                         |
| C. erosion.   | d. deposition.                         |
| 4. When a river meets a sea or an   | ocean, a is formed.                    |
| a. canyon   | b. volcano                             |
| C. mountain   | d. delta                               |
| 2-Put ( ) or (x)  |  |
| 1. The surface of the Earth never c   | hanges.( )                             |
| 2. Limestone caves are formed as a  | a result of chemical weathering.( )    |
| 3. When water freezes, its volume   | decreases( )                           |

# Worksheet (20)

# **Q1:** Choose the correct answer:

| 1. A canyon may be formed             | due to the effect of                     |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| a. erosion and deposition.            | b. weathering and erosion.               |  |  |  |
| c. weathering and deposition          | n d. deposition only.                    |  |  |  |
| 2.A canyon can be formed by           | by the effect of                         |  |  |  |
| a. water only.                        | b. wind only.                            |  |  |  |
| C. water and wind.                    | d. water and Sun                         |  |  |  |
| 3.A canyon may take                   | . of years to be formed.                 |  |  |  |
| a. hundred's                          | b. tens                                  |  |  |  |
| C. millions                           | d. couple                                |  |  |  |
| 4 .If the rain falls over a sma       | all canyon for several times per year ،  |  |  |  |
| a. its depth increase.                | b. its depth decrease.                   |  |  |  |
| C. it becomes flat.                   | d. it is not be affected.                |  |  |  |
| 5. Wadi Nakhr in Oman is fo           | ormed because water move away            |  |  |  |
| by the effect of erosion.             |  |  |  |  |
| a. sunlight                           | b. wind                                  |  |  |  |
| C. sediments                          | d. mountains                             |  |  |  |
| 6 Among canyons which has V-shape are |  |  |  |  |
| a. Wadi Nakhr and the Smal            | ll Canyon. b. the Colored Canyon         |  |  |  |
| and Wadi Rum. c. t                    | the Small Canyon and the Colored Canyon. |  |  |  |
| d.Wadi Nakhr and Wadi Rui             | m.                                       |  |  |  |

- 7 .Among the evidences for the beginning of formation of small canyon by effect of running water is......
- a. the deep sloped of its sides. are growing on its sides.

b. trees and plants that

- c. the little amount of rains that flow over it. d. the rocks and sediments that are found on its sides.
- 8.If the big rocks of a mountain were broken off, this is an evidence of......
- a. weathering process only.

b. erosion process only.

C. weathering and erosion processes. deposition processes.

d. weathering and

## Q2 Write the scientific term of each of the following:

- 1 .It is the landform that is formed by the effect of weathering and erosion due to wind, water or other factors.
- 2 .The two processes that have the main role in formation of canyon.

#### Worksheet (21)

#### Q1. Put true or false:

- 1 .The Grand Canyon in USA is very large and steep.
- 2 .Rivers cause less erosion of rocks than small streams.
- 3 .The river movement can take the rocks away around mountains
- The Grand Canyon took short period of time to be formed.
- 5 .Canyon is a type of dunes which has steep sides.

## Q2 .Write the scientific term of each of the following:

- 1 .It is a special type of valleys which its sides are steep. (
- 2 .It is a very large and steep canyon which is found in United States of America . ( )

## Q1 Complete the following sentences by using the words below:

(sand – speed - deposition - rivers canyon – silt)

- 1 .Both of valleys and canyons often have.....or streams flow through them lowest points.
- 2 .Deltas are formed when the..... of the river water decreases, which causes deposition of sediment.
- 3 .The plants of wetland and their roots cause increase of the rate of .....process.
- 4 .When the sides of a valley become steep, this valley may be changed into a.....
- 5. Fast flow rivers carry sediments which called...... and it is made of very fine bits of......clay or rock materials.

### Q2 Give reasons for:

- 1. Geologists study the layers of rocks in the canyon walls
- 2. Plants of wetland areas help in formation of deltas

# Q.1 Choose the correct answer

| 1 .the proces   | ss of carving the       | rock into differe | ent shapes by wind blowing  |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. deposition   | n. b. weatheri          | ng. c. erosion    | . d. transportation.        |
| 2 .Sand dune  | es are formed by        | the effect of bo  | thprocesses                 |
| a. mechanica  | al weathering and       | d deposition      | b. erosion and weathering   |
| C. erosion ar   | nd deposition           | d. chemic         | cal weathering and erosion. |
| 3.When the distance   | force of wind blo       | owing the         | sand travels for a longer   |
| a. decreases  |                         |                   | b. becomes zero             |
| c. doesn't ch   | ange of the wind        | l blowing.        | d. increases                |
| 4. Formation  | of sand dunes d         | lepends on        |                             |
| a. force only   |                         | b.                | direction only              |
| C. both force   | and direction           | d.                | neither force nor direction |
| 5 .Sand dune environment  | es are common la<br>ts. | andforms betwe    | en                          |
| a. beach and  | rainforest              | b. beach          | n and sandy desert          |
| C. rainforest   | and sandy deser         | t d. sand         | y desert and oceans         |
| 6 .When a rock blocks the path of flying sand, a may be formed. |                         |                   |                             |
| a. dune   | b. river                | c. valley         | b. canyon                   |

| Q.2 Put (V) or (X):  |
|--|
| 1 .Wind can pick up sand grains in forming sand dunes. ( )                           |
| 2 .Sand dunes are the landform that can be seen in both beach and sandy desert . ( ) |
| 3 .Sand dunes are formed by erosion only. ( )  |
| 4 .Sand travels for a short distance when wind blows with a great force.( )          |
| 5 .Sand dunes usually seen separately, and may cover a small area. (                 |
| 6 .Wind cannot break down rocks.   |
| Worksheet 24   |
| Q1Complete the following sentences by the words below                                |
| (layers _sedimentary- whales – formation)  |
| 1 .Wadi Al-Hitan formed fromrocks as sandstone and limestone.                        |
| Y. Among the fossils that are present in Wadi Al-Hitan are large skeletons of        |
| 3.At Wadi A-Hitan, the newest rocks are found at the top of the                      |
| ٤. Geologists called each separated rook layer in sedimentary rocks                  |
| Of air reason for the following  |
| 1. Geologists study the layers of sediments in rock formations:                      |
| 2. The oldest rock layers of Wadl Al-Hitan contain fossils of whales.                |

# **Model answer**

#### Worksheet (1)

- Choose the correct answer:
  - 1. d 2.a. 3.c 4.a 5. d
- Correct the underlined words :
  - 2. Sun 2-Batteries 3Mars
- Complete the following sentences:
  - 1- Changed
  - 2- Chemical electrical kinetic
  - 3- Electrical
  - 4- Battery
  - 5- Electrical
- Put (√) or (x):
  - 1- (X)
- 2-(\sqrt)
- 3-(X)
- 5- (X)
- 6- (🗸)

- Give reasons for:
  - 1. Because sunlight is converted into electrical energy.
  - 2. Because the chemical energy stored in battery is converted into electrical energy in turn changes into kinetic energy.

## Worksheet (2)

- Write the scientific term:
  - 1. The sun.

- 2.Thermal energy.
- 3. Coal.

- 4. Electrical energy.
- 5. Chemical energy.
- Semplete the following sentences by using the words from the markets:
- 1-Electrical
- 2- Potential kinetic
- 3- Kinetic sound
- 4- Kinetic thermal
- 5- Heat
- 6- Light- thermal

- 7- Sun
- What happens if...?
- 1. The chemical energy is converted into thermal energy and light energy.
- 2. The kinetic energy converted into sound energy.
- Put (√) or (x):
- 1- ( \sqrt{)
- 2-(X)
- 3-(X)
- 4-(√)

- 6- (X)
- 7-(√) 8-(X)
- 9-(X)

# Worksheet (3)

- Write the scientific term :
  - 1. Sound energy
- 2.Light energy
- 3. Kinetic energy
- Choose the correct answer:
  - 1. B 2.D
- 3.B
- 4.A
- Complete the following sentence
  - 1- Chemical kinetic
  - 2- Electrical thermal
  - 3- Conservation of energy
- Give reasons for
  - 1- Because the electrical energy is converted into thermal energy.
  - 2- Because battery is the source of energy that is used to operate the toy car
- What happens if ...?
  - You feel warm.

## Worksheet (4)

- Put  $(\checkmark)$  or (x):

- 3- (X)
- 4- (\sqrt{)

- Write the scientific term:
- 1- Thermal energy 2. Thermal energy
- 2- Kinetic energy 4. Electrical energy
- Choose the correct answer:
  - 1- A 2-C 3-C 4-a
- What happens if...?
  - 1- The electrical energy is converted into kinetic energy
  - 2- Some energy is wasted as thermal energy.
- Give reasons for:
  - 1- Because it doesn't help the mobile phone do its main function.
  - 2- Because they don't help the blender do its main function .

## Worksheet (5)

- Correct the underlined words:
  - 1- Thermal energy 2-Thermal energy
- Put (√) or (x) :
  - 1-  $(\checkmark)$  2-(X) 3- $(\checkmark)$  4-(X)
- Choose the correct answer:
  - 1- B 2-C 3-D
- Complete the following sentences:
  - 1- Thermal kinetic 2-Coal- wood
- Give reasons for
  - 1- Because fuel burns inside the engine to produce the thermal energy that is changed Into kinetic energy.
  - 2- Because the fuel in the car tank runs out.
  - 3 To produce thermal energy which causes the car to move.

## Worksheet (6)

- Choose the correct answer:
  - 1. D 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.C
- Complete the following sentences:
  - 1- Solar energy renewable natural gas 2-Liquid

| _  |      | _    |        |      |        |
|----|------|------|--------|------|--------|
| 2_ | .Riz | atua | .l — t | ncci | l fuel |
|    | יוטי | JIUC |        | USSI | ııucı  |

#### 4-Non-renewable

- Correct the underlined words:
  - 1- A small 2-The sun 3-Plants 4-Decreased 5-Biofuel
- Put(√) or (x) :
  - 1. (X) 2. (X) 3. ( $\checkmark$ ) 4.(X) 5.( $\checkmark$ )

- Read the following paragraph, then choose the correct answe
  - 1. a
- 2- a.
- 3- d.

## Worksheet (7

- Put (√) or (x):
  - 1.  $(\checkmark)$  2. (X). 3. $(\checkmark)$ .

- Arrange the following sentences:
  - 3, 1, 5, 2, 4
- Write the scientific term:
  - 1. Water. 2. Fossil fuel. 3. Turbine
- Correct the underlined words
  - 1. Natural gas. 2. Renewable. 3. Steam. 4. Heat
- Choose the correct answer:
  - 1. C. 2. D 3. B.
- 5. D. 6. C.

#### Worksheet (8)

- Choose the correct answer:
  - 2. B. 3. A. 1. B.
- Complete the following sentences by using the words:
  - 1. Fish 2. Carbon dioxide.
- 3. Soil acid 4. Smog
- Write the scientific term:
  - Respiratory system
     Global warming

#### Worksheet (9)

- Give one example for each other the following:
- 1. Walking or biking. 2. Coal. 3. Not increasing the earth's temperature
- Correct the underlined words:
  - 1. Non renewable resources.
- 2. Increase
- 3. Pollute.

- Give reasons for:
  - 1. Because when fossil fuel is burned it emits gases that cause air pollution
- What happens if...?
  - 1. The using of renewable resources of energy will not cause an increase in the earth's temperature
  - 2. Fossil fuel will run out on the earth.

#### Worksheet (10)

- Choose the correct answer:
  - 1. A. 2. B. 3. A
- Correct the underlined words:
  - 1. Solar 2. Low. 3. Electric.
- Put (√) or (x) :
  - 1. (X) 2. ( $\checkmark$ ). 3. ( $\checkmark$ ). 4. ( $\checkmark$ ), 5. (X)

# Worksheet (11)

- Write the scientific term:
  - 1. Photosphere. 2. Stars
- Put (√) or (x) :
  - 1. (X). 2 (X). 3. ( $\checkmark$ ). 4. (C)
- Complete the following sentences:
  - 1. Plants. 2. Electrical irrigation 3. Light thermal
- Give reasons for?
  - Because without sunlight plants will die ,and then animals that eat them will die also
  - Because the atmosphere absorbs the sun's energy then land and water absorb this energy.

#### Worksheet (12)

• Choose the correct answer:

- 1. B. 2. D. 3. A. 4. D
- Complete the following sentences:
  - Radiant sun
     Increase.
     Electrical.
     Kinetic –
     electrical
- Correct the underlined words:
  - 1. Kinetic. 2. Front. 3. Wind. 4. Move

#### Worksheet (13)

- Choose the correct answer:
  - 1. C. 2. A. 3. B
- Correct the underlined words:
  - 1. Electrical. 2. Electrical 3. Water
- Put (√) or (x) :
  - 1. (X) 2.( $\checkmark$ ). 3. ( $\checkmark$ ) 2.

# Worksheet (14)

- Put (√) or (x):
  - 1.(x) 2. ( $\checkmark$ ). 3. ( $\checkmark$ ). 4.(X)
- Write the scientific term:
  - 1. Water cycle 2. Evaporation
- Choose the correct answer:
  - 1. D. 2. D. 3. B

#### Worksheet15

## 1-Put (\(\sigma\) or (\(\sigma\):

- 1- V 2- V 3-V 4-x
- 2-Write the scientific term of each of the following:
- 1-Frosion of the sandcastle.
- 2-Canyons
- 3-Sandcastle

#### 1- Choose the correct answer:

- 1-a 2-a 3-d 4-d
- 2-Give reasons for
- 1-Due to the reaction between iron and oxygen of air.
- 2-Because water dissolves minerals in rocks, then this dissolved minerals combine again forming new shapes.

#### Worksheet17

## 1-Complete the following sentences:

- 1-mechanical 2-mechanical 3-chemical
- 2-Put (□) or (□):
- 1-x 2-√

#### Worksheet18

## 1-Write the stientific term of each of the following:

- 1-Erosion 2-Deposition 3-A delta 4-A sand dune
- 2-Complete the following sentences
- 1-water 2-fall 3-plants-animals 4-wind
- 3- What happens when....?
- 1-The sedimentary rocks are formed.
- 2-A delta is formed.

#### 1-Choose the correct answer:

- 1-c 2-a 3-b 4-d
- **2-Put** (□) or (□):
- 1-x 2-√ 3-x

#### Worksheet20

#### 1-Choose the correct answer:

- 1.b 2.c 3.c 4.a 5.c 6.b 7.b 8.a
- 2. Write the scientific term of each of the following:
- 1. canyon 2. Weathering and erosion processes

## Worksheet21

#### 1-Put true or false

- $1.(\forall) \ 2. \ (x) \ 3. \ (\forall) \ 4(x) \ 5(x)$
- 2-Write the stienthic term of each of the following:
- 1. Canyon 2. The grand canyon

#### Worksheet22

## 1. complete:

- 1.River 2. Speed 3. Deposition 4. Canyon 5-Silt\_sand
- 2. Give reason for:
- 1.to learn about kind of living things existed there long ago
- 2.because they help in increasing the rate of deposition process

#### 1. choose the correct answer:

- 1.b 2.c 3.d 4.c 5.b 6.a
- 2.Put true or false
- 1.( $\forall$ ) 2. ( $\forall$ ) 3.( $\times$ ) 4( $\times$ ) 5( $\times$ ) 6( $\times$ )

Worksheet24

1 . complete

- 1.Sedimentary 2.Whales 3.Layers 4.Formation
- 2. Give reason
- 1. to know how the landscapes looked like in the past
- 2. because in the past a deep sea was existed at wadi alhitan